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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Vesnin Praises Results of Paris CP Forum on Disarmament BB 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA No 20]
Morozov Hits West's Fabrications on Pact Goals, Structure BB 7
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 8 May]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Analyst Scores Geneva Conference on Kampuchea [Kharkov] CC 1
U.S. Impedes Work of Afghan UN Representation CC 2
AAPSO Conference in Colombo Devoted to Gulf, Indian Ocean [Solodov] CC 2
Resolution Cited CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRC's Geng Biao, U.S. Defense Chief Hold Talks A 1
Shishkin Scores Visit A 1
CIA Official in Pakistan Runs U.S. Afghan Operations A 2
Extension of NORAD Agreement Gives U.S. Control [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 May] A 2
Allegations of Plans To Oust Jamaica's Manley Cited [PRAVDA 25 May] A 2
Kolesnichenko Derides Nixon Book on 'World War III' [PRAVDA 19 May] A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Ohira, Hua Guofeng End Talks in Japan C 1
Japan, U.S. Agree To Expand Defense Ties C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Praises Brezhnev Support for the DRA D 1
Normal Life Reported in Herat Despite Acts of Terrorism D 2
[Mironov, Borovik in PRAVDA 27 May]
Afghan Rebels Create Reign of Terror in Qandahar Province D 5
[Volkodav in SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 17 May]
Afghans Developing Agriculture, Economy Despite Difficulties D 7
[Rashidov in IZVESTIYA 22 May]
Indian Press Concerned About PRC 'Expansionist Plans' D 9
[PRAVDA 21 May]
Velikiy Scores CIA, Beijing Encouragement of Indian Separatists D 10
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 May]
Volskiy Denies Soviet Threat to Pakistan D 12
[NOVOYE VREMYA No 21]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vo Van Kiet-Led Delegation Visits Leningrad E 1
Vietnamese Defense Minister Receives PRAVDA Delegation E 1
[PRAVDA 24 May]
Vietnam CP Leaders Cited on Links With CPSU E 1
[Domogatskikh in PRAVDA 13 May]
Kalinin Views Nguyen Co Thach ASEAN Tour E 3
[PRAVDA 24 May]

WESTERN EUROPE

Tikhonov-Led Delegation Leaves for Bonn Meeting G 1
FRG Reportage [cross-reference] G 1
New Greek Government's Policy Statement Assessed [Alekseyev] G 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Criticizes Results of NATO Brussels Talks G 2
[Ponomarev, 18 May]
Soviet-Austrian Cooperation Commission Meets G 5
[PRAVDA 23 May]
DIE WELT 'Slander' on Troop Withdrawals From GDR Hit G 5
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 17 May]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reportage on Visit of PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Continues H 1
Summary of Talks H 1
Technical, Economic Agreements H 2
'Ali Nasir Muhammad Departs H 2
Iranian Majlis Holds First Session 28 May H 2
Syrian Religious Trusts Minister Arrives in USSR 19 May H 3
[IZVESTIYA 21 May]
Comment on Visit H 3
Conclusion of Tour H 4
Official Interviewed on Economic Relations With Syria H 5
Results of Soviet, Syrian Peace Delegations Talks H 5
Viktorov-Led Delegation Departs for Syria Solidarity Conference H 6
[TRUD 17 May]
Opening Session [Kapitonov, Zhudro in TRUD 21 May] H 6
Imashev-Led Delegation Received by Algeria's Yahyaoui H 7
[Knyazev in IZVESTIYA 21 May]
USSR, Iraq Sign TV, Radio Protocol H 7

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Darusenko on Restoration of Diplomatic Ties Between USSR-Cuba K 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 May]
IZVESTIYA Reports From Cuba on Evils of Guantamano Base K 3
[Bay, 21 May]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Supreme Soviet Presidium To Convene 24 June R 1
Writer Sholokhov Receives Order of Lenin R 1

Ukraine's Population Reaches 50-Million Mark R 1
Shcherbitskiy Attends Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum R 1
Shevardnadze at Georgian CP Central Committee 16 May Plenum R 2
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 17 May]
Chernenko's 28 May Activities in Chelyabinsk R 3
Chernenko, Kirilenko Attend Meeting of CPSU Officials R 3
RSFSR Council of Ministers Adviser Kirpichnikov Dies R 4
[IZVESTIYA 16 May]
Member of KOMMUNIST Editorial Collegium Dies [PRAVDA 17 May] R 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Central Statistical Administration Reports on Sowing T 1
Further Details T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 27-28 May T 1
27 May T 1
28 May T 2
Incorrect Practices Entail Livestock Losses T 3
[PRAVDA Editorial 19 May]
All-Union Supply Body Discusses Equipment Agricultural T 4
[Grachev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 May]
Kunayve Tours Alma-Atinskaya Oblast Farms 27 May T 5
CSA Issues Data on RSFSR Agricultural Progress T 6
Kazakhstan's Sowing Campaign Nearing Completion T 6
Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom Discusses Cotton Production T 6
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 7 May]
Grain Data Issued for Chelyabinskaya, Volgogradskaya Oblasts T 6
[PRAVDA 19, 20 May]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1183 Satellite Launched 28 May U 1
Biological Research Begins Aboard Salyut-6 Complex U 1

VESNIN PRAISES RESULTS OF PARIS CP FORUM ON DISARMAMENT

LD271001 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20 16 May 80 pp 13-15

[Boris Vesnin article: "Meeting of Anxiety, Hope and Struggle"]

[Text] The past is always interwoven with the present and the future. We were again reminded of this on 9 May. Indeed on this day, when the world was marking the 35th anniversary of victory over fascism Soviet radio and television broadcast the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the results of the Paris meeting of communist and workers parties of our continent for peace and detente. In other words, on Victory Day our party came out with a new document which stressed its unbending will to do everything in the name of averting a new war.

A great deal was said about the 35th anniversary of the victory in the hall of Paris' Meridien Hotel where the representative of 22 European communist and workers parties met. Different viewpoints were expressed.

"The Paris meeting," C. A. Ingles, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, noted for example, "is being held on the eve of a significant anniversary --the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Thanks to the persistent efforts of the peoples of the European countries peace has been maintained for 35 years now and in the seventies a turnabout from cold war to peaceful coexistence, detente and cooperation between states was achieved in international relations...."

In his turn German Communist Party representative K. H. Schroeder, member of the German Communist Party Board Presidium and Secretariat, told how with the support of other strata of the population FRG communists are now implementing a series of measures in connection with the 35th anniversary of the liberation from fascism.

"This is not simply a digression into history," the delegate of Ernst Thaelman's party said. "World War II cost mankind 50 million lives. Some 20 million Soviet citizens fell in the struggle for the peace and freedom of peoples. No one must ever forget this...."

The Paris Alarm

The victory over fascism, for which the peoples paid so dearly, laid the basis of European peace. Five years ago the all-European conference in Helsinki secured this basis. The Final Act, adopted by the heads of states and governments of all European countries and also the United States and Canada, set the seal on the results of the war and outlined real paths for the further consolidation of the European peoples' security. All the conference participants at that time unanimously expressed their willingness to act in order to achieve the full implementation of the tasks set by them.

Did this mean that European peace is guaranteed henceforth and for ever? One would very much like to believe so.

However there is desire and there is reality. And the reality is such that while one part of Europe--its socialist part--the desire for a lasting peace is backed up by corresponding weighty practical steps, and while the overwhelming majority of the public in West European countries is also ready to act in this direction, the imperialist forces, those who rely upon securing their egoistic interests at the expense of other peoples and countries, by no means burn with a desire to punctiliously follow the Helsinki line. The Berlin conference of the continent's communist and workers parties, which took place in June 1976, warned the peoples of Europe of this very clearly. Its concluding document stressed "reactionary circles of big capital... are striving to impede the policy of detente and active cooperation, undermine the results of the Helsinki conference and revive an atmosphere of tension and confrontation in international relations."

This warning was extremely accurate and timely. Indeed in 1975, that is precisely in the year of the Helsinki conference, American imperialism imposed on the NATO bloc a decision on so-called "modernization" of the Atlantic nuclear forces in Europe.

Three years later, in 1978, at the same time as the UN General Assembly session on disarmament was taking place in New York, the NATO Council session in Washington took the sadly famous decision to constantly increase NATO military spending right up to the end of the century, irrespective of the course of events.

And a year later still, in 1979, the Brussels session of the Atlantic bloc Council resolved to start production of American medium-range missiles, which it was then proposed to deploy on the soil of a number of European states, primarily the FRG and Italy. And this was done literally a few months after the signing of the Soviet-American SALT-II treaty....

The decisions to step up the arms race--if you can put it this way--are only the visible part of the iceberg. A mass of other decisions have been taken in parallel and numerous actions have been implemented which as a whole have taken the shape of a real "doctrine" and anti-detente practice obvious to all.

Some 22 communist parties were represented in Paris. Different parties each with their own stances. Sometimes these stances did not coincide with each other in some respect. Two of the 22 parties participated in the meeting as observers. But all this did not prevent the 22 speakers who spoke in the discussion being completely unanimous in their assessment of the new situation which has arisen on the continent, namely that there is a danger today of slipping back to the cold war and a considerable increase in the danger of war.

"In historical terms," A. Lilov, BCP Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, said, "the world today is faced with an attempt by imperialism to effect a turn toward a new cold war, toward new confrontation between East and West. An international situation is developing which, given the current quantitative and qualitative level of armaments, cannot be called anything other than dangerous."

And this is what J. Turf, deputy president of the Belgian Communist Party, present at the meeting as an observer, said: "The arms race and attempts to revive a cold war atmosphere are a threat to peace and give rise to profound anxiety on the part of the country's communists and public."

The unanimity displayed on this question was adequately reflected in the appeal to the peoples of the European countries adopted in conclusion. This contained a clear, precise, profoundly concerned and anxious reference to the tremendous harm which the campaign of military psychosis aimed at renewing the cold war is doing to the cause of peace, detente, mutual trust and international cooperation.

The Paris alarm sounded over the entire continent. Its voice stirred everyone who cherishes the future of Europe and the very life of the European peoples.

And here it is impossible to fail to make one observation. Many people are ready to admit and even do admit that there exists today a threat to the cause of peace. And in the same way many are calling for a struggle against the military threat and the defense of peace. An enormous number of declarations are being published on these topics. It often happens, however, that these declarations remain only words. Why does this happen?

Specific reasons for this could probably be cited in every case. But there is one which is common to many. And this is what we are talking about.

It is well known that in order to cure a man from any disease it is first necessary to establish what causes it, what triggers it. If this is successful an antidote, a medicine which cures the sick man, will be found as well. Of course the reasons for the disease must be correctly diagnosed otherwise the treatment will be of no benefit and perhaps even harmful....

The same--precisely the same--also applies to the struggle against the military threat. It is not enough just to conclude that it exists or has even grown. It is essential to clearly determine the reason for this phenomenon and who is to blame for the creation of the new threat to the peoples' security. But while it is easy to achieve unity on the question of the very fact of the growth of the threat of war, opinions sometimes differ on the question of its causes. To be more accurate, false opinions, which in the final analysis hinder the struggle for peace, are often expressed on this.

Who Is to Blame?

This topic was also widely discussed by the participants in the Paris meeting. The overwhelming majority of them stressed that particularly active attempts are currently being made to falsify the state of affairs and distract the attention of people from the real sources of the growth of the military threat. With this aim, for example, certain circles of Western public opinion represent as a source of the current growth of military danger not only the actions of imperialism, and above all American imperialism, but also, for example, the Soviet Union's action in giving help to Afghanistan in defending its independence and sovereignty.

Those speaking in Paris stressed that this kind of conclusion above all contradicts the historical truth. Indeed, as has already been shown above, the exacerbation of the situation and the process of the growth of the military threat started long before the events in Afghanistan.

On the other hand, this way of putting of the question is also incorrect in essence. The rendering of help to any state in defending it from encroachments on the part of imperialism cannot be the source of a threat. Help of such a kind by its very essence promotes the cause of the defense of peace and does not hinder it.

The source of the military threat today is imperialism.

Just recently the peoples marked the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. In all corners of our world during the anniversary days people spoke, in particular, of the unfading correctness of the Lenin's analysis of imperialism. Indeed, Lenin's analysis is confirmed by all the facts of modern history, the entire past and present. And what does this analysis say? This analysis says that a monopoly by its very nature gives rise to the desire for supremacy and gives rise to attempts by imperialist forces to establish their supremacy on a world scale; the logical continuation of this policy is war, including world war.

The desire by the imperialist forces of various countries to redivide the world in the name of dominating other people's wealth gave rise to World War I. The desire by Hitlerite Germany and its allies for world supremacy gave rise to World War II. Today American imperialism has put forward its claims to world supremacy. And it is precisely these claims which are giving rise to the policy leading to the growth of military danger. This is the starting point of the Marxist analysis of the situation.

Preparations are now underway in the West for the next session of the North Atlantic bloc Council. The war ministers have assembled in Brussels and they will be joined by the foreign ministers. As already announced, they will discuss only one thing: How to further step up the arms race and how to give impetus to the flywheel of preparations for war.

At the same time representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries have been meeting in the Polish capital. They have been marking the 25th anniversary of their military political alliance. And what a striking contrast these two meetings are:

Brussels is talking of war, while Warsaw is discussing problems of the struggle for peace. Brussels is talking of the further arms race, while Warsaw is declaring its willingness to do everything in order to end it. Brussels is discussing questions of how to spread the Atlantic bloc's sphere of influence to other regions of the world and how to create new military alliances, while Warsaw is stressing again and again the desire to put an end to the policy of blocs and totally abolish them.

It is also useful to recall all this now, in particular, for the following reason. It is precisely now that, in discussing the results of the Paris meeting, the Western countries' bourgeois press is again and again trying to create a myth that the participants in the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties chose a "one-sided orientation" and supported one bloc (meaning the Warsaw Pact) against the other (that is against NATO). As is sometimes said, the Paris meeting ascribed sole responsibility for the exacerbation of the situation to the Western military bloc, and above all the United States.

Yes, there was indeed talk in Paris of the responsibility of the United States and NATO for the current increase in the danger of war. But this is not an accusation "ascribed" by someone--it is a real fact recognized everywhere, including by many organs of the American and also West European press.

Yes there was talk in Paris of the beneficial nature to the cause of peace of the socialist countries' foreign policy. But it was not on the strength of "bloc sympathies" but because these countries really do pursue a policy of peace.

The question at issue was frankly raised by Soviet delegation head B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech. Pointing to the Warsaw Pact's profoundly peace-loving aspirations, he declared:

"We do not put the question this way: align with the policy of one military alliance against the other. The question is different: advocating a policy of detente or a policy of anti-detente. And here for the representatives of the workers movement and the truly antiwar forces there is no third path. Putting the question in this way by no means levels out the diversity in the stances of individual countries. We simply want to warn against illusions that, by placing NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the same level, it is possible to solve all the questions of war and peace in favor of peace. The entire essence and character of these organizations are diametrically opposed.

"The peoples must not allow themselves to be deceived, for when this happens war becomes inevitable!"

This idea--the idea of the need to prevent the peoples from being deceived again--was stressed by many speakers in Paris. They had more than enough grounds for this.

Indeed, World War II--a war, we repeat, in the name of world supremacy for fascism--was prepared under the cover of the lie about the Bolshevik threat. The "anticomintern pact"--this was the name given to the military alliance of the aggressors, whose ultimate aim, however, was to seize raw materials and markets from other states. Now with cries about a "Soviet threat" and false fabrications in relation to the Soviet Union's actions and intentions attempts are also being made to conceal the true source of the danger of war. [paragraph continues]

Pointing this out A. Magnant, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party, said that the last Swiss Labor Party Central Committee plenum stressed imperialism's responsibility for the deterioration in the world situation and condemned the anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns launched in the West for the purpose of distracting the public's attention from imperialism's aggressive actions.

The Communists' Peace Offensive

But how to struggle? This problem, too, is essential. For the weakness of many peaceable statements mentioned above, lies in the fact that, while noting the presence of the threat, they do not speak of the directions needed to fight it.

The Paris communists' meeting clearly outlined the directions of this struggle. There is clearly no sense in repeating the terms of the appeal adopted there which was published in our magazine. Perhaps we should talk about just one.

The Paris appeal contains seven demands each of which ultimately comes down to one thing: The activization of the disarmament struggle. Among these seven demands not one would deviate from this task. And, conversely, the realization of any of these demands would bring the cessation of the arms race nearer.

I have already pointed out that certain Western circles have been trying to present the Paris meeting as serving the interests of one bloc alone. Just as they are trying to prove that the demands put foward in Paris somehow correspond only to "Soviet interests." Well, let us see if this is so.

Let us pose the question: The beginning of effective negotiations on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe under conditions of equality and equal security--does this aim correspond solely to Soviet interests? You see, the Soviet Union does not strive in any way for superiority over others. It is prepared to reduce its armaments, any of its armaments, if others do likewise.... How do the SALT II ratification and the reduction of strategic arms meet Soviet interests alone? Clearly everyone understands that there is no people on earth which would not gain from this process.

Does progress at the Vienna talks or the creation on our continent of a zone free of nuclear weapons cause any European people harm? Whose interests are contradicted by the full realization of the Helsinki Final Act?

Which people will suffer from the holding in Warsaw of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament? Or the implementation of the demands of the UN special session on disarmament?

And, finally, how are the Soviet Union's "egoistic interests" served by directing resources, for the development of the struggle against famine? This demand, proposed by the nonaligned countries, meets the whole world's interests.

So the positions of those trying to find some one-sidedness in the Paris resolutions are clearly weak.

However there is one-sidedness in them, if you like. THESE RESOLUTIONS ARE UNILATERALLY AIMED AT THE DEFENSE OF PEACE, THEY ARE UNILATERALLY AIMED AT THE STRUGGLE AGAINST WAR. [capitalized passage published in bold face] [paragraph continues]

But this kind of one-sidedness meets the interests of every person and all mankind. This kind of one-sidedness has another name, however. This is a matter of genuine principle.

And, it must be said, among bourgeois press commentaries you can discern understanding of the fact that the Paris meeting was actually aimed only at serving the cause of peace and the peoples' security. It is not by chance that the French newspaper, LE FIGARO, albeit reluctantly, remarked nevertheless that the Paris meeting provided a "fine advertizement" for the themes of the relaxation of tension and disarmament. From across the ocean the Washington POST considered it necessary to state that in Paris a platform was adopted for the beginning of a broad peace offensive.

Essentially such an offensive has been going on a long time. It can now be said that a new stage in its development is beginning. Hanoi's NHAN DAN, the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee organ, emphasized this with every reason.

What is special about this stage? The fact that is purposefully concentrated on the main question of our times--the struggle for the cessation of the arms race. The fact that this is a stage of the broad combination of peace-loving forces: The participants in the Paris meeting appealed to all peoples of good will, communists and socialists, Christians and people of other faiths to effect the broadest contacts and conduct the broadest dialogue in the interests of the cause of peace.

Responses simultaneously from many European countries and from non-European countries show that the Paris appeal has been understood and taken up. It has been taken up by communists--the fraternal parties not only of the meeting's participating countries but of other European and non-European states have made statements voicing support for the ideas expressed in Paris and the aspirations to struggle together against the danger of war. The Paris appeal has been taken by other public forces. On 8 and 9 May, for example, on the 35th anniversary of the victory, in many European cities in both the East and West of the continent, meetings and demonstrations took place under slogans essentially coinciding with the Paris slogans. The session of the World Peace Council Presidium, held at this time in Budapest, and the meeting of European women in Warsaw made statements in their turn in the same direction as the appeal of the 22 communist parties.

In accordance with a Finnish Communist Party proposal consultations will begin in the near future dedicated to the holding of meetings of Europe's peace-loving, democratic forces on the problems of detente and disarmament. This initiative will be followed by others.

Our party, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution said, supports the initiatives in favor of peace and disarmament formulated in Paris. "On the basis of those initiatives and also taking into account other possible proposals tending in the same direction, the CPSU is prepared to collaborate with all the European communist and workers parties, with other political parties and public organizations for the achievement of these vital aims."

Spring 1980 is a spring of anxiety, but also a spring of hope, a spring of struggle.

"The forces of peace," M. Gremetz, secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee and member of the French Communist Party Politburo said, expressing the sentiments of all those assembled, "are capable of vanquishing the specter of war on the European Continent; resolute and persistent struggle by the peoples can control imperialism and its warlike intentions and force it to retreat."

...A new stage has begun in the struggle for peace in Europe. But as has already been said, this new stage only continues the whole struggle which Europe's communists have been waging in striving for lasting peace and security for all the continent's peoples.

The line of this struggle is a straight line. It passes through Victory Day and through the Helsinki conference. It unites these two dates with today--the day of struggle for peaceful skies over the countries of Europe. To do everything to achieve the realization of this high aim is the sacred duty of everyone who values his and his children's future, the future of the continent and the life and happiness of all the people on earth.

MOROZOV HITS WEST'S FABRICATIONS ON PACT GOALS, STRUCTURE

LD270935 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 80 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences V. Morozov, APN military observer, under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "The Warsaw Pact: Fact and Fantasy"]

[Text] The Warsaw Treaty Organization, which in its gains and thirst is a completely new type of organization, has been serving the cause of peace and socialism for 25 years. Being by nature peace loving, it does not pursue any goals other than ensuring the security of the socialist community countries and maintaining peace in Europe.

The world public is well aware that over the period of this organization's existence its members have not unleashed a single military conflict and their policy has not given rise to tension in any region of the world. They threaten no one, make no claims on foreign territories and do not interfere in the affairs of other states. "We have created this community," L. I. Brezhnev, head of the Soviet state, has said, "primarily to counter the threat of imperialism and of the aggressive military blocs created by them, and to defend the cause of socialism and peace with combined forces."

The history of mankind knows no other such alliance with such noble goals and tasks. It is precisely this which constitutes the basic difference between the Warsaw Pact and the military coalitions of the past, and also the alliances and blocs linking the capitalist states today. The historic truth is that the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact not only has not led and is not leading to war or the deterioration of the international situation but is also an important factor of peace in Europe, its reliable instrument. The socialist countries which signed the Warsaw Pact demonstrated the desire to create a collective security system in Europe based on the participation in it of all European states irrespective of their social and state system. In this connection one should recall that the Warsaw Pact members immediately declared that "in the event of the creation in Europe of a system of collective security and the conclusion for this purpose of an all-European treaty on collective security, toward which the contracting parties will undeviatingly aspire, the present treaty will become invalid on the day the all-European treaty comes into force."

It is not difficult to realize that the readiness expressed by the allied socialist states to end the operation of the Warsaw Pact as soon as the reasons which gave rise to it cease to exist is clear evidence of the interest of the socialist countries in the establishment of a true collective security which could lead to the elimination of the military groupings which have formed in Europe. It would also be appropriate to say that the treaties governing the Western alliances of the capitalist states such as NATO do not contain such provisions.

The Warsaw Pact countries have backed up their sincere desire for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe with concrete steps. Thus from May 1955 through May 1958 the overall strength of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states was reduced by 2,477,000 men (including 2.14 million from the USSR Armed Forces). And in May 1958 a decision was taken on a new unilateral reduction of 419,000 men in the hope of "prompting the Western powers to really embark on the path of disarmament and thus avert a military conflict on the European Continent and avoid the tragedy of a new war."

However, such acts of peaceableness and goodwill did not receive a positive response from the West. The Western powers evaded a serious discussion of the proposals put forward by the socialist countries. So what conclusion comes to mind? Just one: The Western countries have thus shown once again their lack of interest in the practical solution of the problems of European security, toward which the Warsaw Pact countries are striving so consistently.

The socialist states' peace-loving proposals and specific actions are however convincing evidence that the status of division into military blocs is alien to the nature of socialism. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries have been and remain principled opponents of such a division. They have always proceeded and do proceed from the position that the fact of the existence of two social systems on the globe is by no means the reason for the creation of the opposing military blocs. The true reason lies elsewhere. While the existence of the two systems is the result of an objective historical process, the creation of military blocs and groupings is the result of the aggressive course of the imperialist states' foreign policy. As for the Warsaw Pact itself, it was born not out of internal requirements and the natural laws of the development of socialism and communism, as Western propaganda is trying to convince the world public, but out of external conditions: The existence of a military coalition of imperialist states--NATO--and the constant threat of attack by aggressive forces. Therefore every unprejudiced person must realise that it is not the socialist countries which are responsible for the emergence of opposing military groupings in Europe. They have not sought and do not seek to give their community their character of a military grouping. The conclusion of the Warsaw Treaty did not signify any changes at all in this principled position of the socialist states.

At the same time Western propaganda is trying in every way to distort the goals and character of the socialist countries' defensive alliance. In an attempt to discredit the Warsaw Pact in the eyes of the world public, Western ideologists are endeavoring to prove that the defensive organization of the socialist countries is essentially no different from the military blocs and alliances created in the West, and are claiming that the "Warsaw Pact is a direct copy of NATO." The aim of such fabrications is obvious: to justify the existence of the Western powers' aggressive blocs.

Throughout the Warsaw Pact's existence it has been subjected to ideological subversion. If at first the emphasis was placed mainly on weakening the international influence of and discrediting the Warsaw Pact by distorting its goals and character, subsequently the West's main propaganda efforts were switched to undermining the unity and cohesion of its members, driving a wedge between them, splitting the military-political community of socialist countries and their armies and thus weakening the Warsaw Pact's defense might. [paragraph continues]

A frank admission of Western propaganda's ultimate goal is contained in the book "NATO in Transition. The Future of the Atlantic Alliance," from the pen of T. Stanley, one of the West's prominent theoreticians. "The best possible world," he writes, "would be a world in which a unified single and cohesive West faced a communist camp divided into groupings."

The notorious "limited sovereignty" theory fabricated in the west and widely circulated also serves precisely this goal--the splitting of the socialist community. It essentially amounts to providing that the Warsaw Pact allegedly limits the sovereignty of the individual states and deprives them of their autonomy and independence. The false, unsubstantiated claims by Western propaganda about the supposedly unequal position of the allied states within the Warsaw Pact framework, about the "infringement" of the individual countries' national interests and about the disadvantageousness of membership of the Warsaw Pact and so forth are also directed toward the achievement of this provocative goal.

However, despite all their efforts the enemies of peace and detente have not succeeded in discrediting the Warsaw Pact and achieving a split in the socialist community. And if today, 25 years after the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact, Europe has moved successfully along the path of strengthening peace and developing businesslike cooperation among all the European states, this is above all to the credit of the Warsaw Pact states and their active and coordinated foreign political activity. As in the past, so today the combined military might of the fraternal socialist countries has been and remains the unsurmountable barrier against which the frenzied attacks of the enemies of peace and detente and any intrigues by reactionary forces headed by the American hegemonists have smashed themselves and will continue to smash themselves.

Being well aware of this, imperialism's ideological servitors today concentrate their efforts on distorting the fundamental principle of the international nature of the defense of socialism under modern conditions and endeavoring to present it as the "diktat" and "hegemony" of certain countries within the Warsaw Pact. The West's ideologists continue to speculate also on the concept of national sovereignty and try to foist on the world public false claims about the West's "particular love of peace" and about the absence of a threat to peace from the aggressive NATO bloc.

A useless venture! They will not succeed in deceiving the peoples of the world, who are well aware that all the most important proposals on questions of the relaxation of international tension and the curbing of the arms race and all the most important decisions taken on military detente issues in the past decades, both in international forums and at bilateral meetings, are the result of the initiative of the socialist community countries.

ANALYST SCORES GENEVA CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

LD281544 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 28 May 80

["Under the Mask of Humanitarian Aid--Encroachments on Sovereignty"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The meeting which ended its deliberations at Geneva yesterday has shown that its initiators were not concerned with assuring a humanitarian assistance and relief to the people of long-suffering Kampuchea. Speaking at the meeting, the representatives of the United States and China reiterated their intention to use the Geneva podium for their political ends, among others for gross interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Kampuchean state.

The U.S. Deputy State Secretary Warren Christopher, for instance, clearly attempted to foist on the meeting issues lying exclusively within the competence of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Under the pretext of wishing to diversify the routes for the delivery of the relief he demanded that the Kampuchean authorities open all the local airfields as well as the automobile roads leading from Thailand in order to assure a broad access to foreign representatives for "supervising" the distribution of relief. It is not difficult to note that these demands serve, mildly speaking, to camouflage illintentioned designs. What is in effect at issue is to provide a cover for increasing the relief to the remnants of the routed Pol Pot gangs.

China's representative advocated broader relief to anti-Kampuchean bandits hiding "refugees" in the Thai territory. The Chinese delegate and his American colleague urged the establishment in Thailand of a certain bureau for "coordinating" relief to Kampuchea.

The meeting ended practically with no result. No concrete decisions were taken by it. It is asserted that its participants agreed to collect 116 million dollars for covering the expenses involved in the implementation of the international relief programmes. However, if even this sum of money is finally available it will not suffice to cover the huge deficit these programmes are running at now as a result of the reduced contributions from the Western countries. Moreover, as one can deduce from statements by the meeting's sponsors, a lion's share of the money promised will go as relief to "Kampucheans outside Kampuchea" and not to the population of the people's republic.

Thus, the Geneva meeting has done nothing to contribute to expanding the activities of the international mechanism-already in existence for providing relief to Kampuchea although formally it had been convened precisely for this end. On the contrary, the position taken by the main participants aims at undermining the programmes now under way.

The peoples of the world know very well what dire trials have befallen the people of Kampuchean. Barbarous U.S. bombings and the massive terror unleashed by the regime of the Beijing henchmen have carried away millions of lives, devastating the country and leaving scars that will take long to heal.

To all who sympathize with the sufferings of Kampuchea, who hold dear the ideals of justice and genuinely wish to provide humanitarian relief to its people--this is a question of honour and conscience. The Geneva meeting, however, has only served to confirm that those who had for long years consigned the Kampuchean people to trials and tribulations are now attempting, under the mask of humanitarian assistance, to encroach on the sovereignty of the young People's Republic of Kampuchea.

U.S. IMPEDES WORK OF AFGHAN UN REPRESENTATION

LD290744 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] New York, May 29, TASS--The U.S. authorities are impeding the normal work of Afghanistan's representation at the United Nations Organization, thus violating its commitments as the host country of the international organization. The most recent episode in the series of discriminatory moves is the refusal of the U.S. Consulate in Frankfurt to give an entry visa to Mohammed Hakim, who received an appointment to Afghanistan's representation at the United Nations Organization. Similar measures were also taken by other U.S. consulates abroad, which acted in defiance of the established diplomatic practices.

The permanent representation of Afghanistan to the United Nations Organization, addressed a verbal note to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, expressing profound concern over the course of actions by the USA and requesting that appropriate measures be taken to rectify this inadmissible situation.

AAPSO CONFERENCE IN COLOMBO DEVOTED TO GULF, INDIAN OCEAN

LD251352 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Colombo, May 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Solodov reports:

The delegates to the conference of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa for independence, security and socio-economic progress have today devoted their main attention to the problem of the growing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism against the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean countries. A special session of the conference dealt with this issue.

Recent years, the delegates of India, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Vietnam and other countries stressed in their speeches, have been marked by considerable positive changes in the world. The positions of the forces coming out for peace, security, international detente and social progress have considerably strengthened. This trend, the delegates pointed out, is at present a dominating one.

The delegates to the conference stressed that Washington's foreign policy course is that of an aggressor, which is doing its utmost in an attempt to sidetrack the Afro-Asian countries from the path of progressive development, from pursuing an independent foreign policy aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with all peoples. This is most openly manifest now in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area. The United States has already concentrated there tens of its warships, thousands of troops and hundreds of aircraft. The USA is starting the implementation of its plans to expand the already existing and set up new military bases. It is permanently staging provocations directed at undermining the independence of the countries in that region. U.S. imperialism is actually waging a war against these countries, the delegates pointed out.

The situation which has now emerged in the Persian Gulf area, the head of the Vietnamese delegation said, shows in particular that the alliance of the Beijing hegemonists and U.S. imperialists is most clearly demonstrated in that part of Asia. Such open cooperation of these two forces has for the first time become manifest precisely here. The USA is doing its utmost to instigate China to staging provocations against the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia and Africa, and China is willingly performing the part of imperialism's obedient tool.

Thus, the situation, which has now emerged in the Persian Gulf area, the delegates stressed, is a result of the efforts taken by imperialism and its allied-hegemonists for undermining positive trends, in particular the process of international detente and strengthening peace on earth. Such actions of the USA and its allies constitute a serious threat to peace and security of peoples in the Persian Gulf area and all over the world.

The conference delegates stressed the importance of opening a new stage of struggle against imperialism's aggressive designs and declared for the unity of actions in this struggle by the Afro-Asian countries and all democratic forces of the world. It is only with the cohesion of all progressive forces in carrying out resolute joint actions that it will be possible to crush the forces of imperialism.

In conclusion of the conference session, the delegates approved of the AAPSO decision to hold in July this year an emergency session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization on the Persian Gulf problem.

Resolution Cited

LD280850 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Colombo, May 27, TASS--The reactionary circles in the United States, Britain, China and some other countries would not abandon their attempts to undermine the gains of the Afghan revolution, to restore their positions lost as a result of the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan. This is said in a special resolution which has been approved by the participants in the conference of solidarity with the struggle of peoples of Asia and Africa for independence, security and socio-economic advancement, which has ended here.

The delegates of the forum, which was held on the initiative of the Organisation for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, express the hope that the forces of peace and progress in Asia will give a resolute rebuff to the designs of imperialism which seeks to aggravate international tension, which intensively builds up its military presence in the Indian Ocean basin and the Persian Gulf area.

The international community, the resolution stresses, should ensure firm international guarantees of sovereignty and security of Afghanistan, which will make it possible to attain a peace settlement in the area and create normal conditions for the ultimate victory of the Afghan revolution.

The conference, the document stresses, denounces the attempts of interference into internal affairs of Afghanistan, the intrigues and provocations against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from imperialist and other reactionary forces at the 11th session of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which was held in Islamabad. As a result, Afghanistan was deprived of a possibility to participate in the work of the session. The resolution expresses protest against these designs against the sovereign state--the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

PRC'S GENG BIAO, U.S. DEFENSE CHIEF HOLD TALKS

LD281226 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 28, TASS--Vice-Premier of the PRC Council of State Geng Baio, currently on an official visit here, met with U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown. During the meeting which lasted practically the whole day the sides discussed questions of expanding military cooperation between the United States and China. Much attention was given, in particular, to plans of military equipment deliveries to Beijing.

UPI agency reports, quoting Pentagon officials, that Geng Baio presented to Harold Brown a long list of American weapons which China would like to buy for its armed forces. Harold Brown assured Geng Baio during an unofficial reception that permission to deliver some types of military equipment which China requested had been approved even before the completion of the visit.

Shishkin Scores Visit

LD282313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A high-ranking Chinese military delegation is in Washington on a 10-day visit. It is headed by Geng Biao, who is a member of the Politburo and a vice premier and head of the Secretariat of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. Geng Biao has held talks with U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown. Today he meets President Carter and Secretary of State Muskie. Here is a news commentary. At the microphone is TASS political observer Gennadiy Shishkin.

Washington is maintaining official silence on what has been said at these meetings. The U.S. press, however, makes no secret of the fact that it is discussing of a new step on the path of creating a united front of the Beijing leadership with the aggresive circles of the United States, NATO and Japan, and of expanding military links between the imperialists and Beijing. It is well known, for example, that Geng Biao appeared in the U.S. capital armed, as the Washington POST put it, with a sizable list of orders for weapons. The iitinerary of the visit includes trips to a number of U.S. military installations and to enterprises of such well-known Pentagon suppliers as IBM, Westinghouse, General Motors and other. Official Pentagon representatives who prefer to remain anonymous, as UPI reports, stressed that no weapons will be sold to Beijing. Brown, it is true, made a more diffuse statement on the matter. At the end of his talks with Geng Biao he said that the United States is aiming gradually to further strengthen links between the two countries in the defense sphere and that they are studying specific ways of cooperating with China, including selling and handing over to China certain types of equipment.

As we can see, the U.S. administration, on one hand, is showing interest in further coordinating aggressive plans with Beijing aimed against the socialist community, the national liberation movement and all peace-loving forces. Washington is clearly impressed by China's action against Afghanistan, which is similar to the U.S. action, and by Beijing's demonstrative sympathy with the White House over the failure of its provocative military action against Iran. On the other hand, while playing its China card, Washington cannot but see that China is playing its own game and that, by urging the United States to head the anti-Soviet front being knocked together by Beijing, the Chinese hegemonists are trying to achieve their own aims and selfish interests.

Understanding this, the most far-sighted U.S. politicians are demanding that Washington show caution and not lose its head while playing the China card. Similar fears are being expressed in Japan, where Hua Guofeng is now on a 6-day visit. Commenting on the report that the Chinese visitor is trying to get Japan to increase its military spending, YOMIURI states decisively that Japan should resolutely refuse to join in China's military strategy which is aimed against the Soviet Union.

CIA OFFICIAL IN PAKISTAN RUNS U.S. AFGHAN OPERATIONS

LD231624 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 23, TASS--The Central Intelligence Agency is actively using U.S. diplomatic missions abroad as "cover" for its agents to carry out its dirty mission of interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. The American COVERT ACTION magazine published a list of CIA residents and agents who are disguised as diplomats in more than 30 countries of Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. The CIA is very much attracted by such countries as Nigeria, Libya and Algeria because of their oil sources which give Washington no rest. Deposits of key raw materials determine the content of "work" of the phoney American "diplomats" in Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Ecuador, Mali, Swaziland, Zaire, Tunisia and Zambia. The U.S. embassies in neutral Austria and Finland and in the non-aligned nations of India, Nepal and Sri Lanka are staffed with American intelligence men. Their presence is being activated in Sudan and Singapore.

The undeclared war by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is coordinated from the American Embassy in Pakistan by career intelligence officer, senior CIA official Thurman whose name has appeared several times in the American press in connection with the activities of mercenaries. The CIA's sticky tentacles have also stretched into states which are regarded as U.S. allies. COVERT ACTION lists, for instance, the names of residents and senior officials of the CIA based at the embassies in Canada, France, Japan, Norway, Britain and Israel. All of them were in the past 10-15 years formally in the diplomatic corps of the U.S. State Department which traditionally plays the role of "springboard" for sending American spies abroad.

EXTENSION OF NORAD AGREEMENT, GIVES U.S. CONTROL

LD281515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEDA in Russian 15 May 80 p 1

[Text] Washington, 14 May, TASS--U.S. State Department spokesman T. Reston has announced at a press conference here the extension for a further year of the U.S.-Canadian agreement on the joint command of the North American Air Defense System (NORAD). The document on the agreement's extension has been signed in Washington by Canadian and U.S. representatives. The NORAD agreement was imposed on Canada by Washington back in 1958. Under its cover the United States has entangled that country in a ramified network of radar stations. This in fact enables the U.S. generals who succeed each other as NORAD commander to keep Canadian airspace under their own control. In addition the Pentagon has used the agreement to deploy on Canadian territory nuclear weapons allegedly intended for "Canada's fulfillment of its NORAD commitments."

ALLEGATIONS OF PLANS TO OUST JAMAICA'S MANLEY CITED

LD280955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 80 p 5

[Text] New York, 24 May, TASS--A. Young, the former U.S. permament representative to the United Nations, and Representative J. Dixon have stated that the American National Security Council is now implementing a plan aimed at overthrowing the Jamaican Government, the American newspaper AMSTERDAM NEWS has reported. The newspaper writes that the plan envisages exacerbating the political situation in Jamaica and undermining its national economy with the aim of ultimately securing the overthrow of the present government, headed by M. Manley. The National Security Council, the paper reports, is pressuring American financial and industrial circles, dissuading them from investing in Jamaica's economy or granting the country loans. Moreover, the council is advocating strengthened U.S. support for the opposition Jamaica Labor Party, which opposes the implementation of socioeconomic transformations in the country, favors the establishment of close ties with the United States and leads reactionary elements' subversive activity.

Receiving Washington's support, Jamaican reaction is stepping up its activity and lengthening the list of its crimes. It is trying by means of arson and sneak killings to create an atmosphere of chaos and tension in the country so as to undermine trust in the People's National Party government and ensure that the People's National Party is defeated in the upcoming elections.

KOLESNICHENKO DERIDES NIXON BOOK ON 'WORLD WAR III'

LD281351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 80 p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko "Pamphlet": "'Tricky Dicky' Is Bluffing"]

[Text] New York, May--These days Americans are walking about the streets, working, watching television.... They do not even suspect that World War III is already raging. U.S. ex-President Richard Nixon decided to open their eyes to what is happening in his book "The Real War." He asserts that "the United States has a 50-50 chance of surviving to the end of this century."

World War III, which nobody except Nixon has noticed, began, in his opinion, a long time ago, "even before the end of World War II." Of course, "the Russians unleashed it," having special "historical reasons" for this. Nixon the historian must be given his due. His pearls in the sphere of this science would render even the careless American schoolboy speechless.

It seems that Russian "aggressiveness" is the consequence of the Mongol yoke. Whereas our roots go back to traditions of constitutional democracy, the author writes, the Russians developed "in an atmosphere of poverty and slavery." Well, it is only a stone's throw from here to a Russian "occupation" of the Persian Gulf in order to deprive rich America and its allies of "necessary raw materials and cut their life support lines." "The Soviets' aim," the author writes, "is to seize us completely, if necessary by means of war...."

If you read these absolute ravings, to put it mildly, you can hardly believe your eyes. Can all this really have been written by a former president and commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces--in short, by a man whose signature is to be found on important documents which defined an important stage in Soviet-American relations? Alas, yes. And there is no need for surprise. The thick anti-Soviet coloring of the political chameleon is no accident. It is another trick on the part of "Tricky Dicky," as he was called here long before the Watergate scandal. He was called worse things after the scandal. "Watergate" seemed to have brought out into the light the full depth of the moral degradation of this dabbler in politics. But no. There are still hidden reserves.

It was no accident that Nixon's book appeared. "Tricky Dicky" is bending over backwards to make his way back onto the political stage from which he was driven ignominiously. On page 341 of his opus not only does he use the standard collection of cliches, now fashionable among the ultraright, about U.S. "retaliatory actions" against the so-called "Soviet threat" (the gamble on force, increasing U.S. military expenditure, economic "sanctions" against the Russians and so forth), he goes even further. Since, he states, the United States has little chance of surviving World War III, it needs a "new strong personality." It is time, he says, to put an end to moralizing, flabby liberalism and idealism. An "iron hand" is needed against the Russians.

Who could be this "iron hand"? Who could be America's new savior? The author has not answered this question directly. He was too modest. He was probably waiting for other people to point the finger at him.

And he did not wait in vain. "Tricky Dicky's" book has given rise to loud, disrespectful laughter in America. "Nixon is bluffing again, like a poker player," NEWSWEEK magazine notes. "In his 'The Real War' he would like to say: The man America needs now is Richard Nixon. Many Americans may find this prospect no more attractive than World War III." Nicely put.

OHIRA, HUA GUOFENG END TALKS IN JAPAN

LD282254 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 28, TASS--The two-day talks between Premier of the State Council of the PRC Hua Guofeng and Japan's Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira have been concluded. They showed that the concern of the Japanese public that Beijing is using these talks to draw Japan further in its anti-Soviet policy have been well-grounded.

During its meetings, the Chinese premier talked a lot about the alleged "Soviet menace" while he did not say a word to condemn the military preparations of U.S. imperialism, the increase of the U.S. military presence, the recent armed provocation of the United States against Iran, the support that was given by the United States to its Seoul puppets in suppressing an uprising of the people.

Moreover, the Beijing leader showed "understanding" for Japan's support for Washington's anti-Iranian actions. When the question of the situation in South Korea cropped up at the talks between Hua Guofeng and Ohira, the situation which was described by XINHUA agency as "chaos", both leaders expressed concern over the fact that "such a state of affairs causes damage to stability in the Korean Peninsula." So neo-Maoists, apparently, did not find any other words to describe the heroic struggle of the South Korean people against the Seoul puppetsof the United States.

Hua Guofeng met today Japan's former Prime Minister Tanaka who stands trial on charges of taking large bribes from the U.S. Lockheed Corporation. The meeting was held on the initiative of the Chinese premier who wished to exchange opinions with the "old friend". Spiritual closeness between Hua Guofeng and Tanaka is based on their open anti-Sovietism, on their hostility to the cause of detente and peace.

In outburst of "friendly feelings", the Chinese premier invited Tanaka to pay a visit to China, which embarrassed even that high-placed bribe taker. Tanaka had to say that because of certain circumstances (his standing trial on the case of Lockheed and his written promise not to leave Tokyo) he cannot accept the invitation.

Showing ostentatiously his friendliness to Tanaka Hua Guofeng neglected the opinion of the Japanese public. The influential newspaper NIPPON KEIZAI writes in this connection that the meeting between the leader of a foreign state and a person who is called to court every week in connection with the criminal case of Lockheed is absolutely inappropriate.

JAPAN, U.S. AGREE TO EXPAND DEFENSE TIES

LD290802 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 29, TASS--The military departments of Japan and the United States are expanding the framework of the so-called "security treaty" between the two countries. The delegation of the United States, headed by Deputy Secretary of Defence William Perry, and the leadership of Japan's National Defence Agency, agreed here on Wednesday on an annual consultative meeting on questions of Japanese-American military cooperation in the development of new equipment and military hardware.

These regular meetings factually will be a new agency in the system of the Japanese-American "security treaty" and will enable the United States to modify the plans for Japan's military build-up in conformity with American strategy in the western Pacific.

KARMAL PRAISES BREZHNEV SUPPORT FOR THE DRA

LD281726 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 28, TASS--The Afghan people, the leadership of the People's Democratic Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan express sincere gratitude to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev for the support he expressed for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A TASS correspondent was told this by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. Babrak Karmal highly assessed the speech Leonid Brezhnev made at the reception in the Kremlin held in honour of Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. "This speech is another vivid manifestation of friendly fraternal relations existing between our two countries," Babrak Karmal stressed.

"The striving of our country and of our people for peace in the region and all over the world receives ever wider support of entire progressive humanity," the Afghan leader stressed. "We are deeply grateful to Leonid Brezhnev for his words that the Soviet Union could not turn a deaf ear to Afghanistan's request for assistance. We really believe that a political settlement of the problems is possible. This was reflected in the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14 of this year."

"Leonid Brezhnev's words attest to the Soviet Union's support for our proposals which meet with ever wider understanding in many countries of the world. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," Babrak Karmal said, "firmly proceeds from the view that the holding of bilateral talks with Pakistan and with Iran without any preliminary conditions advanced must not be accompanied by the continuation of the hostile activity against Afghanistan. This was stated clearly and firmly in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Moscow. This attests again to the genuine striving of the Soviet Union for peace in the whole world, and specifically, in our region," Babrak Karmal stressed in conclusion.

NORMAL LIFE REPORTED IN HERAT DESPITE ACTS OF TERRORISM

LD281539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 80 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov and APN special correspondent G. Borovik "Afghan Reportage": "Herat: Life in the Struggle"]

[Text] Western agencies recently reported that "after fierce fighting the city of Herat has been taken by Afghan rebels, the power of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has been 'eliminated' there and members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) have been killed." Soon after this "sensational" report we flew from Kabul to Herat, and 2 hours later we were driving between two rows of majestic pines which fringe one of Afghanistan's most beautiful roads--the highway from Herat airport to the city itself.

Fields green with the shoots of the new harvest stretched out beyond the pines. The mud huts of the villages flashed past, and we met the regular bus, covered with bright paintings of fabulous beasts according to the Afghan custom. Donkeys trotted along the side of the road, well and truly laden with bags and riders. Passing the Herat hospital building, and then a first class hotel constructed for tourists, we finally drove into the city.

The sun-soaked (Dzhadaye-Dzhumkhuriyet) (Republic Avenue) was planted with the same famous Herat pines. In their shade cyclists in turbans moved past and boys ran along--those same lively, cheerful Afghan boys with gleaming white teeth that you find in all the other cities in the country. Sedate stallholders sat by their stalls, busy trading and drinking tea at the same time. Herat's ancient (Dzhami) mosque, one of the 300 mosques in use in the city, strove to outsplendor the sky with the color of its domes. On (Pushtunistan) Square, standing one behind another, were three-wheeled taxi motorcycles with wooden sidecars painted all the colors of the rainbow, and two-wheeled carts harnessed to horses with flowers plaited in their manes--real and artificial flowers. In a word, ordinary life, rather unhurried in the Eastern manner, was in progress in the city.

Comrade Khalil Ahmad Abawi, governor of Herat Province (who, one Western radio station asserted, "was shot by rebels in a square alongside (Dzhami) Mosque"), met us in his office.

"Recalling the American writer, I may say that the rumors of my death are greatly exaggerated," he smiled, when, finishing his business, he was able to answer our questions. "But joking apart, Western propaganda (and Beijing propaganda in unison with it), which launched the 'canard' of the 'seizure of Herat by rebels' all over the world, has again exposed itself, showing the world once again what its masters dream of."

"Our city is living its ordinary life," Comrade Abawi told us. "All the institutes of provincial and city power are operating. As you can see, my office is open to everyone. In a 'city captured by rebels' I receive, as always, about 100 people a day who come to us from various districts for help.

"We have plenty of matters to concern ourselves with. We have to ensure that peasants who have received plots in the land reform have plenty of water. A dam has to be built for this. About 25 industrial enterprises work on our province's territory. Among them, the '(Sabzak)' mine is very important for us--it produces coal uninterruptedly. A meat combine and an elevator are in good working order. The construction of a big cement plant and a textile factory is continuing. Harvest concerns are particularly important now. When you flew here you probably saw from the plane that considerable land areas have been cultivated and sown in the province. Our power works with the people's support. Otherwise we would not be able to do anything. [paragraph continues]

"Two days after I was 'shot in front of the (Dzhami) Mosque' I was in that same talking with 3,000 believers, who come to listen to me, ask questions and receive answers. I do that every Friday.

"We recently arranged a meeting with mullahs. In the city and suburbs alone we have approximately 400-450 mullahs. The PDPA and government policy with respect to religion has to be explained to each of them. Hostile propaganda has done a great deal to sow rumors among the people to the effect that the revolutionary power 'bans' the faith. But time passes, and the people come to believe less and less the lies of foreign radio voices and pamphlets printed abroad. Our best counterpropaganda is life itself. How that operates can be indicated by this example, for instance. In (Ube) district--in the east of the province--500 people recently came down from the mountains--the Dushmans had made them take part in their gangs' crimes, by force or deception. They killed the ringleaders and came down to the valley--to live in peace with everyone. Life is asserting itself...."

The provincial authority--the governorship--works in close cooperation with the provincial party committee, headed by 20-year-old comrade (Mohammaddin Zakhin).

On 15 and 16 May (the same days that the radio voices were transmitting "details" of the "seizure of Herat by rebels"), a provincial party aktiv was held in the city, devoted to examining the results of the PDPA Central Committee April plenum. Among the 300 participants in the aktiv were representatives of party organizations of the city and province, the army and the people's militia, trade unions, peasants' cooperatives and youth and women's organizations.

The aktiv supported the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee plenum, which adopted the party charter and approved the "basic principles of the DRA," which have been playing the part of the country's provisional constitution since their approval by the DRA Revolutionary Council. All the speeches by participants in the party aktiv stressed the idea of the need to further strengthen the cohesion and monolithic unity of the party ranks.

The aktiv also spoke of tasks in strengthening the province's economy. The energy problem is very acute, so it was decided to expand coal extraction at the "(Sabzak) " mine. The people of Herat also pin their hopes on increasing the production of cotton, for which favorable conditions exist in the province. Before the revolution about 10,000 tons of cotton per year were processed in the country. That figure has now increased sharply. Supporting the cotton growers, the governor has increased cotton purchase prices by 20 percent this year. In Herat, as in Kabul, the construction of cheap housing for the poor has begun. Wages have been increased for a number of categories of workers. Courses to eliminate illiteracy have been opened at state enterprises.

The aktiv also spoke of how peaceful life in Herat Province is being flagrantly hindered from abroad. And not only by propagandist means. Afghanistan's enemies are gambling increasingly on individual terror.

The American or Chinese rifle is pointed mainly at party activists. But not only at them. Among the victims of terror organized from abroad are schoolteachers (a few weeks ago a woman secondary school teacher was shot at point-blank range in Herat), workers who are working conscientiously at enterprises, and peasants who are cultivating the land in spite of the bandits' threats.

"But to destroy those who support the revolution you have to destroy the majority of the people!" we were told by cement plant worker (Mohammed Sharin), whom we met at the provincial party committee premises. He told us that the workers had set up a self-defense detachment at the cement plant: 50 people are guarding the enterprise.

Five large self-defense detachments have been set up actually in Herat. Party activists and fighters of the people's militia constitute the backbone of these detachments. The first results are that there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of terrorist acts in the city.

Work is now being done to organize self-defense detachments among stall owners. On (Badmurtan) street we talked with one of the stall holders.

"The Dushmans used to think they could close the stalls when they liked," he said. A messenger would come from them and deliver a leaflet: 'Woe betide you if your stall is not closed tomorrow morning.' This meant that the stall would be burned down or looted or even that the owner would be killed. Since the appearance of the self-defense detachments we feel more confident. As you can see, most of the street stalls are open."

Having ordered the bands to switch to a policy of individual terror their foreign masters have not relaxed the training of bandits but have stepped it up. At the Herat garrison we were told that a dead terrorist was found to be carrying summaries of lectures he had attended which were given abroad. The lectures had been given by military specialists and organized according to a strict plan: rifles, grenades, mines, the manufacture of basic explosive devices, mining of roads, bridges, buildings and so forth. The lectures even refer to the road from Herat to the airfield surrounded by tall pines and indicated how and at what level these trees should be blown up in order to block the highway.

Another episode should be discussed in connection with the actions of bands dispatched from abroad into Herat Province.

It was here, approximately 70 km west of Herat, that an Afghan patrol was routed by a band armed with American chemical grenades. The bandits did not get round to using them on that occasion. Not long ago, this time in the city itself, the chemical weapons were used. A bandit stole up on the people's militia division building in (Darbe-Irak) district carrying a grenade. He had intended to throw it through a window in the building but was spotted by a sentry and shot. The saboteur was killed and the grenade went off by the building. However, the toxic fumes partially penetrated the building and people in it were temporarily paralyzed. The paralysis lasted for around 10 minutes. Herat People's Militia chief Comrade (Khisamuddin) told us that the bandits were apparently planning to seize weapons in the people's militia premises. But since the chemical weapon had not exploded in the actual building they fled. The identity of the dead man has not been established. But there is no doubt about the origin of the grenade. It was American-made.

... Herat Province and its capital--a beautiful, ancient city--are finding life hard. They are flooded with hostile propaganda. Saboteurs and terrorists, trained and armed abroad, are being sent in. Deceit threats and bullets are being used in an attempt to divert the province and its capital from the revolutionary path. But the people believe that they are following the correct path.

Bidding us farewell, provincial Governor Khalil Abawi said:

"I would like those who are training and dispatching the terrorist bands to be fully aware of the extent of our contempt for them. They must learn that no terror, no poison--propaganda or chemicals--will force our people off their chosen path."

AFGHAN REBELS CREATE REIGN OF TERROR IN QANDAHAR PROVINCE

ID271545 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 17 May 80 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Volkodav dispatch: "Qandahar: Paths of Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul--Qandahar, the largest city in southern Afghanistan, differs appreciably from Kabul, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]: Qandahar does not have such a sharp contrast between the new and the old, between what is national and what has been introduced from outside. It is uniform in its layout and architecture, in the colorful individuality of the external appearance of every apartment block or any building. Monuments from the Afghan people's glorious past are carefully preserved here: The Mausoleum of (Mir-Vays Baba), hero of the Afghans' liberation struggle against the British colonists, and the memorial to the patriots who died in the battle of Maiwand, where for the first time in history the Afghan regular army inflicted a crushing defeat on the British troops. Even the huge warehouse buildings, whose architecture is somewhat reminiscent of structures from antiquity, do not violate the ensemble of this city generously framed by the greenery of pinewood avenues and fruit orchards.

We arrived in Qandahar one hot midday, when the blazing sun makes people seek the shade and for a while subdues even the noisy crowd in the famous Herat bazaar, which has been preserved in its original form. Its narrow alleyways are crowded with the stalls of coppersmiths and weavers and the stores of dealers in carpets and books, among which it is possible even to find rare manuscript copies of works by Afghan authors. This whole hot colorful midday scene exuded peace and quiet.

However, the calm of the city was deceptive. That day (Nadzhiba), a young woman teacher at the local school, was shot near her house by enemies of the Afghan revolution. This crime was the handiwork of the followers of feudal and clerical reaction, traitors tempted by handouts from rich patrons across the ocean. Reluctant to part with their political and material privileges, they have countered the DRA Government's revolutionary transformations with overt birgandage in the mountain regions of Qandahar Province and with individual terror in the cities. In recent months more than 70 activists--members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of social organizations--have been traitorously killed in the city. Western propaganda does not cease exaggerating rumors of some kind of "popular discontent" and "resistance" in Qandahar Province. We saw for ourselves that the reverse is the case: The trail of acts of terrorism in the cities and of bandit attacks in rural localities leads abroad, to Pakistan.

This is confirmed, in particular, by information gathered by Afghan Air Force subunits. Aircraft of the DRA Air Force have spotted many terrorist groups at the moment of crossing the Afghan-Pakistani border. They also intercept convoys of weapons, ammunition and equipment intended for the counterrevolutionaries.

"You have undoubtedly heard about the five American jeeps intercepted in the Registan Desert as they were ferrying weapons from Pakistan to Qandahar," Major (Amirdzhan) of the Afghan Air Force said. "On that day, during a routine patrol flight, I spotted a suspicious vehicle in the desert, far from any roads. I flew lower to take a better look at it. Suddenly my aircraft was hit by machinegun fire from the ground. After that gang was completely liquidated by subunits from Qandahar garrison, it was ascertained that the firing had come from vehicles carefully camouflaged with standard military camouflage nets."

Discovered among captured documents in one of them were lists of targets on DRA territory at which it was planned to carry out acts of sabotage, approximately 1,500 membership cards for the Pakistani-based (Ismatulla Muslim) bandit organization and large sums of currency. The freight carried by this "caravan" consisted of weapons and explosives of American, British and Pakistani manufacture.

In recent months units of the DRA Armed Forces stationed in Qandahar have routed large gangs in the districts of (Deravut) and (Khakrez), at the Dab Pass and in other parts of the province. The gang in (Khakrez) district had shelters, housing and a unique catering block, all fitted out in accordance with all the rules of engineering design. Designed to accommodate 300-500 people, this bandit base was sited in such a way that it would be possible to strike at the strategically important Kabul-Qandahar-Herat highway. On the approaches to the camp a modern West European machinegun and approximately 5,000 Pakistani rupees were captured along with documents.

"The Afghan Army," Major (Kabir), a spokesman for the Afghan command, said in conversation with the TASS correspondent, "is ready to frustrate any intrigues by Afghanistan's external enemies and their stooges inside the country. It should be especially emphasized that the civilian population is giving us direct assistance in this. Thus, one of the gangs infiltrated into the province from Pakistani territory was liquidated thanks to the assistance of an ordinary peasant. Refusing to be intimidated by threats, he reported to representatives of the Afghan military command information on the gang and its whereabouts."

Counterrevolution uses terror as the chief method of struggle against the lawful revolutionary power. By killing party activists, intimidating the local population and trying to make workers and employees stay away from work the bandits are seeking to shake the people's faith in the state's strength and durability and to paralyze the province's administrative and economic life. But their treacherous actions are encountering the growing resistance of broad sections of the working people. Resistance groups have been set up in cities and villages with the task of helping the army to defend the April revolution's gains.

"Despite existing difficulties," Shahnawaz Shewani, Governor of Qandahar, told us, "we are continuing work to implement the constructive party and state policy. We consider it one of our most important tasks to ensure the full security of the population, which yearns for peaceful labor. All members of the provincial party organization are participating in this. The City Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has assigned more than 100 people to help the people's militia. Organs of state power are being strengthened locally."

On leaving Qandahar, we met a group of young guys, military school graduates. Junior lieutenants of the DRA Armed Forces were setting out for a remote district of the province to defend the April revolution's cause and their motherland's bright future as members of military units and people's militia subunits.

AFGHANS DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

ID271243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent K. Rashidov reportage: "Afghan Meetings"]

[Text] Herat--Kabul--The sun was already setting behind the nearby mountain peaks when we approached one of the green squares of the cotton plantations. A clever device, a charkhi cho as it is called here--a large wooden wheel--was immediately visible. Well water brought to the surface runs from it in a fine stream along a special conduit. Casting a sideways glance at the water, an old camel, which usually sets in motion this entire ancient mechanism still existent on the fields of Afghanistan, traces endless measured circles.

And here is (Ali Khalim), the owner of this plot himself, a 32-year-old peasant from a small hamlet spread over a picturesque foothill plain some 60 km from the city of Herat.

"Yes, now I own this land," Ali tells me. "My grandfather and my father worked on it. But it did not belong to them. The landowner and the usurer took almost the entire harvest."

His brother (Ruzi) works next to (Ali) on land he too received after the April revolution.

"The rich fled from the village long ago and we, the poor, have united into a cooperative," the brothers say.

They do not conceal the enormous difficulties which have arisen in their path at almost every step. And that is understandable, since it was a new life that had to be begun. There was much that was lacking on the farms. Undoubtedly, state aid in the form of grain, fertilizers and, if necessary, credit on favorable terms--all that is helping the cooperative and its members establish themselves.

"Praise God, we have begun to live better," (Khadzhi-Akbar), one of the hamlet's elders, said. "We have got our own school, and a teacher who also holds literacy courses. It is a good man who has come to us from the city. Thanks to him."

The old man also speaks with gratitude of the recently repaired mosque, of the books and exercise books sent from Kabul, and with bitterness and anger of the malice borne by those who, seeking a return to the past, have embarked on the path of plunder, violence and murder.

"The rich and their minions who fled beyond the cordon and are now being incited and supported from outside are trying to turn everything back, to intimidate people and force them to renounce the gains of the April revolution. What atrocities don't they undertake to this end"--hatred and repulsion can be heard in the elder's voice. Under cover of night or jumping out from around a corner they cut down, burn and rape, basely exploiting the name of Allah. Their methods are terror and acts of subversion of which the peaceful population is the victim.

The peasants also described how, as much as a year ago, they set up their own self-defense detachment. It honorably withstood its first baptism of fire. And so far there has been no second occasion: Evidently the bandits, sensing a fitting rebuff, are not venturing to show their faces here again.

"On the other hand, all sorts of leaflets, obviously printed abroad, calling for the overthrow of the government and resistance to the Soviet people who came to our aid at our call turn up promptly in our province," (Ali) notes. "But we know how to distinguish our friends from our enemies."

The warm, heartfelt words spoken by simple peasants about the selfless friendship linking the Afghan and Soviet peoples have something in common with what I was told by another Afghan worker, (Makhmud Ubaydulla), a worker at the (Sabzak) mine.

"The whole world knows," he said, "the love of peace and profound humanity of Soviet people. And we Afghans have experienced and felt their spiritual warmth and responsiveness now for the many decades that link our countries in good neighborliness and friendship.

The (Sabzak) mine near Herat is one of the largest coal mines in the country. Much has changed in the mines' life too since the April revolution.

"Above all, people have felt themselves to be the real owners. They take an active part in production and social life," remarks (Sultan Azia), the mine's manager. He cites facts and figures attesting to the positive results of the measures adopted by the administration and to the rise in wages, the improvement in the workers' working and daily living conditions and their provision with housing. Labor productivity has increased.

The (Sabzak) miners welcomed with great satisfaction the adoption by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's [DRA] Revolutionary Council of the basic principles of the DRA and other measures to strengthen the country's economy and defense capability and implement revolutionary transformations.

"Our republic," (Makhmud Ubaydulla) says, "despite the difficult and, frankly, harsh revolutionary period, is looking confidently to the future. The government's efforts are unswervingly aimed now at strengthening democracy, improving the people's material life and developing our national traditions and customs."

The participants in meetings taking place throughout the country have also spoken of their unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government. At one of them, held in Gardez city, Paktia's provincial center, the inhabitants lodged an angry protest against the anti-Afghan compact of the international forces of imperialism and reaction which are trying to fuel an internecine war among the Pashtun tribes and to provoke them to antigovernment action by means of blackmail, deception and bribery, and against the dispatch from the territory of neighboring countries of armed gangs of saboteurs and terrorists. Those taking part in the meeting branded the flagrant slander campaign which Western and Chinese propaganda is mounting as monstruously distorting and misrepresenting the true situation in the country and as trying to mislead the world public with the aid of slander against the people's power and the April revolution.

I have recently talked with many representatives of Pashtun tribes. The overwhelming majority of my interlocutors is unanimous in the opinion that the bandit gangs who have infiltrated Afghanistan's territory from abroad are generously equipped by the special services of the United States, China, Egypt and other states which are unscrupulously interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The gangs will be destroyed and will disappear forever from the face of Afghan soil as soon as this outside interference ceases.

...It should be noted that truly tremendous attention is now being paid to the country's economic development. Much is being done to improve the state of affairs in agriculture too as rapidly as possible. This is what the newspaper (KHIVAD) writes, stressing a number of specific measures the state is undertaking. These include lowering prices for wheat and chemical fertilizers and, at the same time, raising purchase prices for cotton and sugar beets. It has been decided to set up machinery and tractor stations in the provinces. Engineering cadres are being trained for them. Tractor driver's diplomas were recently presented to 120 graduates of machine operators' courses. Great significance is attached to rendering aid to the peasants' farms via cooperatives. [paragraph continues]

At present, the newspaper writes, there are already 1,200 cooperatives in the country which have been joined by over 182,000 people. This year an increase in the production of agricultural output is expected--a more than 15-percent increase for wheat, a 42-percent increase for cotton and a 30-percent increase for sugar beets. Considerably more vegetables and fruit will be produced.

The economic policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the republic's government are encountering warm support among the broadest strata of the population. This is stated in the reports from shock workers at meetings taking place at industrial enterprises and in cooperatives. We spoke of this with a young worker at the Kabul printing works, (Sardor Khusain).

"The main thing for us now," he remarked, "is to stand firmly on our feet on the economic plane, utilizing for this all the advantages of the people's democratic system and relying on the selfless effective aid of our friends from the socialist countries."

Today's Afghan youth are not only the country's future; they are destined to be in the front ranks of those laboring in the fields and on the construction sites, those who are defending the revolution with weapons in hand.

"The revolution means hard roads to happiness. Revolution is inconceivable without struggle, without problems, without sacrifices. We young people must be ready to overcome all this for the sake of our people's bright future," said 19-year-old (Firyuza), a senior at the women's high school, speaking with several of her contemporaries in a Kabul television program. The young men and women spoke of the happiness of being contemporaries of the revolutionary events and transformations in Afghanistan and the happiness of taking part in them.

"But our enemies, the enemies of the April revolution, are not asleep," the young woman continued. "They are using their well-tried, base method to stifle it. They are bringing down on us not only gangs of murderers and terrorists but also streams of propaganda filth and lies and are using bribery, deception and threats." The young woman called on the country's younger generation to display selflessness, staunchness and unity. These were not just words. In cohesion, in readiness to defend the cause of the revolution and to dedicate all their efforts to it--it is precisely in this that Afghan patriots now see their duty. It is from this that they draw confidence in victory on the path of building a happy new society.

INDIAN PRESS CONCERNED ABOUT PRC 'EXPANSIONIST PLANS'

LD231003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Threat to India"]

[Text] Delhi, 20 May--The Chinese leadership's expansionist plans are a direct threat to India's security and territorial integrity, the local press notes. Deliveries of Chinese weapons to Pakistan are no secret to anyone, the PATRIOT writes. During Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's recent visit to Beijing there was a discussion of the question of the further expansion of military supplies from China to Pakistan. The strengthening of this Sino-Pakistani alliance, supported by Washington, is leading to the exacerbation of relations between India and Pakistan, the newspaper stresses.

The Beijing leaders view India as the main obstacle to the implementation of their expansionist plans in South and Southeast Asia. That is why, the weekly NEW WAVE stresses, caution must be displayed toward the allegations from Beijing that the Chinese leadership is seeking to normalize relations with India. It is reluctant to renounce its claims against India. China continues to occupy a considerable section of Indian territory and is rendering material and moral support to the gangs of separatists who are engaging in subversive activity in the northeast of the country, a NEW WAVE notes.

VELIKIY SCORES CIA, BEIJING ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN SEPARATISTS

ID231331 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 May 80 p 5

[APN correspondent D. Velikiy article for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "The Hidden Mainsprings of Separatism: On Subversive Activity by Beijing and the CIA Against India"]

[Text] Delhi--The Indian Government recently declared a state of alert in Assam--one of the northeastern states--and sent special troops to its territory.

Why has such a resolute measure been adopted? to maintain order and legality. The separatist movement "Assam for the Assamese" has gained strength substantially during the last 6 months and this now constitutes a threat not only of destabilization of the state's political and economic life, but also of the violation of India's territorial integrity.

It is not the first time that separatist calls have been heard in the northeast of the country. The cry "Nagaland only for the Naga" and "Mizoram for the Mizo" is frequently taken up by the local Maoists, obedient to a wave of the conductor's baton from China. The instigators have now infiltrated Assam too.

Their activity has undermined the state's political and economic life. The parliamentary elections were wrecked in most districts and government measures to develop agriculture have been blocked. These measures are urgent and vitally important--even in years with a good harvest food has to be imported into Assam, and the floods in recent years have made 82 million hectares of agricultural land unsuitable. The separatists are also blocking the state's oil deposits, which is placing the entire country's economy in a difficult position. Hundreds of people have fallen victim to terrorist acts, among them government officials, border guards, police, non-Assamese people and members of parties which do not share the extremist views of the thugs from the Assamese National Front--the separatists' base organization.

Speaking to journalists, Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi stated that in her opinion a foreign force lies behind this explosion of disorders. One must agree with this statement. Above all, it is immediately striking that the flareup of chauvinism in Assam coincided with an exacerbation of tension in regions which are traditionally "difficult" for the government--Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur. "Secret" Chinese interference in the life of these states became evident long ago. Numerous Maoist groupings are knocked together there, made up of people who have undergone special subversive training in Tibet, and they are equipped with Chinese-made weapons.

At present, by all appearances, a consolidation of Maoist extremist groupings is taking place, not only within individual states, but between states. (T. Muiva), leader of the majority of Naga rebels, has created a general organization for the whole northeastern region of India. It is called "NAMMAMT," from the initial letters of the five states and two union territories belonging to the region--Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mozoram and Tripura. The creation of this Maoist organization was preceded by a "purge" in the ranks of the extremist vanguard, as a result of which the supporters of the most rightwing, pro-Chinese line joined (T. Muiva). At the same time Beijing launched a propaganda campaign in Assam and other areas of northeast India. The main theme of this propaganda is the "link between the people of Assam and Tibetan-Burmese and Chinese population groups on the other side of the border.

Thus we have an act planned by Beijing with the aim of creating a unified organization of Maoist separatist rebels. And this action is one of many in a chain aimed, as the journal INDIA TODAY notes, at "reaching the sea ports and obtaining access to the India Ocean through the Bay of Bengal. The nests of rebels in India, Burma and Bangladesh, joined together, could form a convenient corridor through those countries' territory."

Chinese intervention in northeast India is not the only destabilization factor in the region. The CIA is also involved in this process. The Hindustani TIMES newspaper testified: "CIA agents have been operating in the northeast for more than 10 years now, and some of them have been unmasked. There is nothing improbable in the suggestion that the CIA and the Chinese could coordinate their efforts to destabilize the situation in the border regions." The PATRIOT shares this opinion: "The steps being taken by the Americans and the Chinese are in accordance with their geopolitical strategy in the region, since a nonaligned and independent India is an obstacle to their maneuvers." And so, let us add, is an India with territorial integrity. Details have become known of a CIA plot aimed at splitting the nation and detaching the northeastern states from India. This plan envisaged the creation of a new state on Indian territory, which, according to the CIA strategists' design, would have, on the one hand, a pro-Chinese and pro-Western orientation, and on the other an anti-Indian and anti-Soviet orientation. Preparations for the operation were finished last year, and it is associated, in particular, with the visit to that region of Goheen, U.S. ambassador to India, accompanied by CIA officers. Formerly there were no armed Maoist gangs in Assam, but after that visit a group of residents in the state crossed the Burmese border, heading for China for "training." And it was just then that a wave of violence swept over northeastern India and just then that the NAMMAMT organization was created.

No, the plans for detaching the northeast Indian territories which the CIA entertains are in essence no different from the Chinese plans. This is also confirmed by the practical purposes of the Beijing aggression of 1962, when the Maoists tried to drive a wedge between India's main territory and its northeastern section, and also by the activity of Chinese services in the region at present. As for the CIA, its agents penetrate these regions by various means, including in the guise of missionaries. They sow the seeds of racial discord, preach ideas of a "new Christian state," anathematize Hinduism and India, kindle separatist sentiments and give the rebels financial aid.

The forms and methods of American-Chinese propaganda in that region are diverse. Every opportunity is used to fool the population. For instance, look at the theory supplied for the Mizo tribe! It proclaims that the Mizo are none other than the children of Israel who once lost their way en route for the promised land. From the ethnographic and historical viewpoint this theory is laughable, but that is not of the least concern to its authors. The main thing is for it to work. And some of the young people have swallowed the falsehood and are setting up pro-Zionist groups in Mizoram.

No, the American Zionists will not forsake their "brothers" who are "lost" in the strategically important region of Southeast Asia. Pro-Zionist groups in the state receive a large quantity of literature from the United States, as well as material donations in the form of grants and financial subsidies.

The unity of the United States and China on the propaganda front reflects those countries' political orientation and the desire to create a Washington-Beijing military axis. The NEW AGE weekly notes that this axis "creates a threat to peace, security and sovereignty for a whole series of countries. India is one of the first targets at which it is aimed."

VOLSKIY DENIES SOVIET THREAT TO PAKISTAN

LD281517 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 21, 23 May 80 p 24

[Dmirtriy Volskiy "Conversation With the Reader"--first three paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Certain Indian press organs recently accused the USSR of helping to oust the Janata Party government in India. Since events in Afghanistan are portrayed as a first step, many people who share my views fear that the Russian intervention in South Asia, especially in the Hindustan subcontinent, might lead to war. Can you conclusively dispel these doubts and fears?

[Signed] T. (Maruti) Prasad

Kanda House, Amalapuram, India.

Your political views and sympathies, dear Mr Prasad, may not coincide with ours in every respect. Nevertheless, I think we will be able to find a common language. The language of realities. Just think: Have the 25 years of Soviet-Indian cooperation provided even one example of USSR interference in India's internal affairs? Still less any threats to the subcontinent? And all of a sudden Moscow's policy is supposed to have made a 180-degree turn! I am sure the press organs to which you refer will have been unable to provide any corroboration of their story, derived from a source that is by no means clean.

It is an instance where the only person who can be fooled is someone who wants to be. It is some time since you sent us your letter, Mr Prasad. Events have occurred that ought--if you are unbiased and view things objectively--to have dispelled the doubts and fears you voice. First, the propaganda speculations about a "Soviet threat" to Pakistan, Iran or other states in the region have been refuted at the most authoritative level. Second, Soviet-Indian friendship, of which the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and I. Gandhi in Belgrade was a new manifestation, has been reaffirmed at an equally high level. Third and last, B. Karmal's Afghan Government has put forward a program for a political settlement in the context of which, it stated, the question of withdrawing the limited Soviet troop contingent from Afghanistan could be decided.

So if there is to be any talk of a "first step," this step has indeed been taken--but toward lessening, not aggravating, tension in the region. I would also advise you to note the appropriate section of the Warsaw Pact states' declaration, published in this issue of our magazine. This clearly emphasizes the "need for a political settlement of the situation that has taken shape around Afghanistan."

After collating all that, you will certainly be able to see for yourself that the Soviet Union and its friends have tried and are trying to channel events in a peaceful direction. As for the USSR's contribution to "ousting the Janata Party government" and the possibility of "Russian intervention in South Asia, especially in the Hindustan subcontinent," this is what I would say to you: Fantasies of this sort, which are at variance with the whole course of international events, are far from inoffensive. [paragraph continues]

They are extremely dangerous when it comes to the national interests of your country, which certain people have long wanted to isolate in the world arena and, above all, to set at loggerheads with the USSR.

I think you also know who wants to do this and for what purpose. Let us turn again to the facts. Analysis of them leaves no doubt that there is an attempt to prepare for India the fate of a "nut squeezed in the nutcrackers." On dry land, there is the Chinese-Pakistani alliance now being formed with Washington's support. As the PRC leaders' statements during President Ziaul Haq's recent visit showed, Beijing is trying to impart a militarist character to this alliance. It is openly threatening Afghanistan, but then the Chinese are also constructing strategic military lines of communication on the Pakistani-controlled territory of Kashmir. Perhaps it is no accident that it was precisely from Delhi that the reports were received that the Beijing leaders had promised to allow Pakistani nuclear tests to be held in China.

That is how matters stand on India's land borders. And near its sea borders an American military strike force is being created. The Western press now puts at 50,000 the number of soldiers the United States intends to deploy in the Indian Ocean and Near and Middle East. The prop of this strategic system--the base on Diego Garcia Island--is being speedily reinforced. But the Indian public has long regarded even the very existence of the base as a direct threat to its country's security.

Neither Washington nor Beijing conceals that all these militarist preparations are being coordinated in the closest possible way. It is clear that they are also linked with NATO's dangerous ventures in Europe. Is not this connection confirmed by the fact, for instance, that the May NATO Council session talked almost more about Asian affairs than about European? So these are all links in the same chain, the chain of imperialism's attempts to regain its lost positions and disrupt in its own favor the equilibrium of forces prevailing in the world. It is precisely these attempts that "could lead to war."

To try to see the threat of war as lying in the opposite direction to that from which it actually comes is involuntarily to exacerbate it. I would like to hope, Mr Prasad, that the facts and considerations I have cited will help alert you against that.

VO VAN KIET-LED DELEGATION VISITS LENINGRAD

OW232112 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City's party cadres delegation headed by Comrade Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, arrived in Leningrad on 22 May, for a visit under the program of cooperation between the two brother cities' party organizations.

The Vietnamese delegation was welcomed at the airport by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau and first secretary of Leningrad Municipal Party Committee and the party leaders, representatives of the People's Council and large numbers of the people of Leningrad City. The delegation was presented fresh bouquets by vanguard teenagers. On the way from the airport to Leningrad City, the delegation laid wreaths at Victory Square and the memorial monument of heroic defenders of Leningrad. It also laid a wreath at Lenin's monument.

This morning the delegation visited the (Picariov) cemetery in memory of those who laid down their lives in the war against German fascism. The Ho Chi Minh City's leaders then called on Vocational Middle School No 92, where they were briefed on the system of training young workers for the construction industry. The Vietnamese guests visited the classrooms, workshops, laboratories and exhibitions of the students' technical and art works.

The distinguished Vietnamese guests' visit was a joyful event for Leningrad City's people, who are proud of the link between Leningrad City and the city named after President Ho Chi Minh, the great son of the Vietnamese people, and of the brotherly relations between the two cities. The Vietnamese friends always remain the awaited guests of Leningrad. Our Vietnamese comrades had the opportunity to witness this fact. The meeting between Leningrad City's people and Ho Chi Minh City's party cadres delegation took place under the motto, "Unshakable Fraternal Friendship Between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

VIETNAMESE DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES PRAVDA DELEGATION

LD281555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 80 p 4

[PRAVDA correspondent report: "Guests of Nhan Dan"]

[Text] Hanoi, 23 May--A PRAVDA delegation has been here at the invitation of the Editorial Board of NHAN DAN--organ of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee. Apart from Hanoi, it visited Langson and (?Hai Hung) provinces and also Ho Chi Minh City and Vung Tau City.

Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of national defense, received the delegation and had a friendly conversation with it.

VIETNAM CP LEADERS CITED ON LINKS WITH CPSU

LD281447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 80 p 4

[Correspondent M. Domogatskikh reportage under the rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "Enriching Themselves by Experience"]

[Excerpts] Hanoi--"The fraternal parties' ties today represent an impressive picture of profound, diverse, regular contacts between thousands and thousands of fighters for the common cause and the builders of socialism and communism--from party leaders to local party organ workers, to plant and kolkhoz party organizations. These ties provide valuable exchange of experience. [paragraph continues]

"They help us to march forward more confidently, to agument our common strength," said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress.

The years which have elapsed since then have confirmed this assessment convincingly. They have led to the even greater expansion of the fraternal parties' ties and to their mutual enrichment with the experience of organizational and political work and leadership of the economy and the entire business of building socialism and communism.

If we are speaking specifically of relations between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] then above all we must speak of the attention with which Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the party of Vietnamese communists, followed the CPSU's experience, constantly emphasizing its significance for the development of the world revolutionary process and urging that this experience be taken into account in the struggle for the victory of the revolution in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese communists for a long time headed the revolutionary struggle under the very grave historical conditions which were further complicated by the country's artificial split and the direct participation of large-scale military forces of imperialism in the suppression of Vietnam's national liberation movement. The party has accumulated the rich experience of the organization of the armed people and their mobilization to defeat internal and external enemies and win freedom and independence.

Some 5 years ago Vietnam was faced with new tasks--tasks of peaceful creation. The Fourth VCP Congress in December 1976 elaborated the general line for building socialism and subsequent VCP Central Committee plenums made more precise and specific the current goals and methods of implementing what had been projected. Here many objective and subjective factors had to be taken into account--the grave natural disasters, the damage caused by the Chinese expansionists' aggression, the shortage of raw and other materials, the acute shortage of skilled cadres with all-round training for leading the complex process of the creation of a new society.

The transition to socialism, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, noted in his report devoted to the 50th anniversary of the VCP, is an extremely difficult business because only an insignificant heritage remained from the old society either in production and scientific and technical forces or in the training of specialists. The victorious people had in practice to begin from nothing, mastering the objective laws of the development of the economy and society. "To master these objective laws," Comrade Le Duan stressed, "we must accumulate experience in building socialism in our country and seriously study the experience of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries."

Our parties' reciprocal ties are extensive. Imbued with a spirit of proleterian internationalism, they help us to understand each other more deeply and effectively promote the elaboration of a joint approach to a whole series of various problems and the unity and cohesiveness of the two parties and peoples and their active participation in the socialist community's multifaceted life.

A very important organizational and political campaign--the handing out of party cards--is now underway in the VCP. Previously the conditions of armed struggle, the underground and strict conspiracy which lasted right until the country's total liberation in 1975 had not made it possible to issue party cards to the communists. But the party has long been preparing painstakingly for this event.

"On several occasions," Dang Huu Khiem, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy chief of the Central Committee Organizational and Party Work Department, says, "our comrades visited Moscow and studied the CPSU's experience of organizational work, the organization of the communists' accounting and even the format of the party card. The results of this work are of great value to our party."

On (Badin) Square in Hanoi is a light-colored building well known throughout the country. It houses the VCP Central Committee. Here I witnessed a warm, comradely meeting and frank businesslike and friendly talks between a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, and Vietnamese friends.

Le Duc Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and responsible workers of the Central Committee described to the CPSU emissaries the problems worrying the party headquarters and what must be done first, and what to embark on tomorrow.

"In the organizational sphere," Comrade Le Duc Tho said, "we must also learn a great deal because the conditions of peaceful building on which we embarked only 5 years ago differ from wartime conditions. True, even now we still have to think constantly of defense--the Chinese expansionists are continuing to nurture hegemonistic plans. But the main thing for us now is to mobilize the party and all 50 million and more people who form the population to build the material and technical base of socialism, create better living conditions, accelerate the tempo of the development of agriculture and industry, the increase of export potential, the improvement of planning work and methods of management, and the training and improvement of the standard of cadres...."

There are still many problems, the Vietnamese comrades said. It is essential to highlight the main ones in order to focus efforts on their solution. In this connection the experience of the organizational work of Lenin's party will be of great significance.

In the Central Committee, the provincial, city and region committees much was said about how the consolidation of the party organizations and the formation in people of a sense of being collective proprietors was proceeding. At the same time the Vietnamese friends questioned the Soviet comrades in detail about various aspects of the activity of the CPSU and the soviet organs and their participation in production work, in training cadres, and in the imrpovement of methods of managing the economy.

Our countries' communist parties, which are guiding the building of socialism and communism, have glorious traditions and rich experiences of political, organizational and ideological work. The exchange of this experience and its creative application in practice and the further strengthening of fraternal ties along all channels--all this will promote the creation of even more favorable conditions for the successful development of our countries and peoples and for the cause of peace and socialism.

KALININ VIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH ASEAN TOUR

LD281513 Moscow Pravda in Russian 24 May 80 p 5

[Vsevolod Kalinin "Commentator's Column": "On principles of good-neighborliness"]

[Text] Bangkok--The official visit to Thailand by Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has ended. Before the Bangkok visit the Vietnamese delegation went to the Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur, where there were also important talks on problems of bilateral relations and the situation in the region.

Summing up the results of these talks, Nguyen Co Thach stated at a Bangkok press conference that the fact that Vietnam, Malaysia and Thailand have agreed to resolve differences step by step by peaceful means should be regarded as the most important result of the talks.

The holding of talks in Bangkok is regarded by commentators as a positive step in the direction of easing tension in Southeast Asia, particularly in the light of recent events. It is no secret that Beijing and Washington have made a great effort to set the ASEAN states against the socialist countries of Indochina.

However, the Southeast Asian peoples' desire for peace and stability is stronger than Chinese-American diktat. During the Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur talks Vietnam's sincere commitment to the development of good-neighborly, friendly relations with all countries in the region was expressed, as was its readiness to cooperate with them in a businesslike manner in creating a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia. Recent events confirm that the threat to the countries in the area comes not from Hanoi at all but from Beijing, which has once again massed its forces on the border of Vietnam and is still trying to reestablish the antipopular regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in Kampuchea. As soon as this threat ceases to exist, Nguyen Co Thach said, Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn from the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

During the visit the Vietnamese delegation convincingly demonstrated the fundamental difference between the U.S. and Chinese approach and the Soviet approach to Southeast Asian problems. As is known, the American "presence" in this region has been marked by, for example, many years of aggression in Indochina. Beijing has a ravaged Kampuchea, the invasion of Vietnam and subversive activity in other countries on its conscience. As for the Soviet Union, its struggle for the continuation of detente and the spread of detente to Asia and its support for initiatives aimed at establishing peace and security in Southeast Asia are fully in keeping with the fundamental, long-term interests of the countries in the region and correspond to the peoples' aspirations.

TIKHONOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BONN MEETING

LD282259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A Soviet delegation, led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers left Moscow for Bonn today to attend a session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

On the agenda of the session are questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the FRG both from the viewpoint of summing up the results of such links in the past period, and the development of these links in the future.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

FRG Reportage

For West German reportage on the official visit of Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Tikhonov to the Federal Republic of Germany, see the 29 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NEW GREEK GOVERNMENT'S POLICY STATEMENT ASSESSED

LD282212 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Dear listeners, here is a commentary by our collaborator Vyacheslav Alekseyev on the policy statement of the new Greek Government led by Yeoryios Rallis.

Assessing the policy statement as a whole, as expected it continues essentially with the policy of the previous Greek Government. I draw your attention to the part of the new prime minister's speech devoted to foreign policy. Mr Rallis put forward three long-term tasks--securing national independence, territorial integrity and national security. The successful fulfillment of these in our time is not possible without a favorable world situation. This is why we welcome the desire of the new Greek Government to continue with the policy of detente.

In this connection it is worth recalling the joint Soviet-Greek communique on the results of the visit to our country of the previous prime minister, Mr Karamanlis, who was accompanied by Yeoryios Rallis, the latter taking an active part in working out the basic Soviet-Greek documents. These documents state that the Soviet Union and Greece attach importance to the consolidation of peace and security in the European Continent and to the need for deepening and expanding the process of detente. We would like to hope that the deepening of our countries' cooperation in this area will also consolidate Soviet-Greek relations, which lately have developed.

It is precisely in this way that Mr Rallis' words concerning the all-round development of Greece's mutual relations with other countries regardless of their socioeconomic systems, were welcomed in the Soviet Union. At the same time, foreign observers note that the new Greek Government is prepared to develop military and political cooperation with the United States and NATO, whose actions are threatening peace. According to the views of the opposition political parties, this line cannot be reconciled with the long-term tasks the new prime minister mentioned in his statement--the safeguarding of national security and independence.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES RESULTS OF NATO BRUSSELS TALKS

LD231333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev military-political review: "Atlanticists Fuel Militarist Hysteria"]

[Text] This week a 2-day session of the NATO Military Planning Committee was held in Brussels. Initially it was planned that it would be held as usual at the level of defense ministers of the member-countries. But at the last minute Washington made substantial amendments to the long-since coordinated and finished plans. At U.S. insistence, the NATO states' foreign ministers were brought in to take part in the Military Planning Committee Session.

The extraordinary nature of the session of the bloc's supreme military organ was not fortuitous. The United States considered it essential to lend greater political weight to the NATO assemblage and to raise the significance of the decisions adopted at it.

According to the transatlantic scenario, the actual fact that the leaders of the military and foreign policy departments were at the same table was intended to stress the notorious "NATO solidarity" and unconditional support from not only military but also political figures in Western Europe for the adventurist U.S. course aimed at undermining detente and fueling militarist psychosis.

To a certain degree Washington's expectations have been justified. To judge by the results of the Brussels session, it has again succeeded in digging its spurs into its NATO allies and dragging them still more deeply into the vortex of its hegemonistic policy. With the support of a number of other NATO countries, the United States has succeeded in outlining far-reaching measures for the so-called "division of labor" within the bloc's framework and achieving the elaboration of a number of measures to galvanize the West European allies' actions beyond the NATO alliance's "sphere of operation."

Indeed, the coordination of these measures caused no special difficulty. Under the conditions of the militarist hysteria fueled across the Atlantic around the events in southwest Asia, the West European NATO countries essentially followed Washington without a murmur. This was confirmed by the NATO Eurogroup session held on the eve of the Military Planning Committee session--as is well known, the Eurogroup includes Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the FRG. Its members expressed themselves in favor of supporting the United States "in the face of the complicated international situation." A West German television report from Brussels noted that all those taking part in the session "are continuing to adhere to the opinion that it is necessary to implement the decisions of the NATO Council December session on nuclear missile 'arms upgrading,'" that is, the production of medium-range U.S. nuclear missile weapons and their deployment on the territory of a number of West European countries, which is being undertaken with a view to undermining the equilibrium of military forces in Europe and gravely complicates the international situation as a whole.

In their final communique the members of the Eurogroup stressed the need for close cooperation and consultations "with a view to strengthening the European contribution to the defense of the NATO alliance and to the development of their countries' joint defense potential in the most rational and effective way." This was precisely what Washington expected from its allies. It was not for nothing that the session of the Military Planning Committee fully approved the results of the Eurogroup session. The committee welcomed its members' determination to continuing unswervingly the modernization of their armed forces and other military preparations.

It goes without saying that the Military Planning Committee did not restrict itself to approving the Eurogroup decisions. In general although purely military questions occupied a large place at the committee session, they were nonetheless pushed into the background by comparison with political decisions. And as the first of these we should cite the U.S. West European partners' agreement to take a more active part in the "division of labor" in NATO and the Pentagon's militarist actions beyond the bloc's "sphere of operations." The decision taken on this score in Brussels, in the opinion of the Washington POST, "is particularly important since it unambiguously acknowledged the legitimacy and necessity of retaliatory actions by NATO to events beyond Europe's borders."

Those taking part in the Military Planning Committee session agreed to do "everything possible" for the West European NATO countries to assume "an additional burden" and release U.S. forces for operations in southwest Asia. At the same time the United States assured its allies that, while building up military efforts in the Near and Middle Eastern and Indian Ocean region, Washington will nonetheless not withdraw any of its forces from West Europe. However, the U.S. partners were warned that the Pentagon might use in other parts of the world the four divisions which, although they are stationed on U.S. territory, are earmarked for operations in Europe "in the event of a crisis situation."

The NATO ministries have thus, under U.S. pressure pledged to help Washington in performing its world gendarme functions. This political decision entailed a series of others. For instance, the United States obtained agreement from its West European allies to use their territories to organize an air bridge to the Persian Gulf. NATO Secretary General J. Luns announced that it was decided in Brussels, alongside the existing permanent NATO naval formation in the Atlantic, to have one more bloc naval squadron which will consist of the warships of nine countries and may be enlisted to "patrol the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone."

E. Muskie, the newly appointed U.S. secretary of state who took part in the last day's work of the Military Planning Committee, told the partners: "Since we are assuming our share of the burden, the allies will have to assume their share and make up the U.S. forces now attached to NATO for European defense." He said "for defense" for rhetoric's sake, of course. The U.S. troops in Europe are by no means for defense. Indeed, no one intends to attack West Europe, the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, as in other parts of the world, serve as an instrument of the transatlantic imperialist circles' hegemonist policy.

With a view to asserting the hegemony of the United States and NATO as a whole in the world arena, NATO is carrying out militarist preparations at an accelerated rate.

The NATO countries' appropriations for military purposes are being rapidly increased. The U.S. Congress conference committee increased the Pentagon's budget in the current fiscal year to $146 billion and the U.S. Senate has already approved appropriations for military purposes for 1981 amounting to $173.4 billion--almost $9 billion more than the administration requested. In 11 years--from 1969 through 1980--FRG military expenditures has more than doubled. Britain's military budget is increasing by 3.5 percent over the year.

These colossal appropriations enable the NATO countries to implement large-scale measures to build up their armed forces and arms in accordance with the decisions taken on Washington's orders in May 1978. Here is just one example. At a conference of high-ranking NATO generals held recently it was concluded that it was "necessary" in the next few years to increase the numerical strength of the NATO air forces in the Scandinavian and Baltic region by approximately 50 percent.

The Military Planning Committee's decisions oblige the NATO countries to enhance considerably their troops' combat readiness and mobilization potential and to create large stocks of ammunition and other material and so forth. In particular great attention is being paid to the creation of units and subunits designed to wage "electronic warfare." It is planned to improve the system of planning the bloc's military measures. It will also be apposite to recall that the NATO countries are not ceasing their armed forces' large-scale maneuvers and they are being carried out as a rule in regions directly adjacent to the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. In April alone the "Elder Forest-80" large-scale NATO air force exercises were held in West Europe, the "Blue Harrier" naval maneuvers were held in the Baltic, the "Bold Game" exercises in the North Sea and the "Open Gate" exercises in the region of Gibraltar. Large-scale "Dawn Patrol-80" maneuvers by the bloc's naval and air forces are now being mounted in the east Mediterranean.

The aggressive U.S. circles' dangerous course aimed at subordinating their allies to the Washington administration's present policy and involving them in actions aimed at undermining detente is obvious. Its sinister antipopular essence emerges particularly clearly if you compare the decisions taken in Brussels with the results of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee conference in the Polish capital. This comparison shows the two diametrically opposed lines in world politics.

The whole impressiveness of the decisions taken at the Political Consultative Committee conference lies in safeguarding the peoples' true security, strengthening political detente, supplementing it with military detente and averting the danger of a new war. The historic inititiatives set forth in the Warsaw declaration and the statement adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference serve these noble aims. The measures undertaken by the Warsaw Pact countries to strengthen their defense capability and ensure the reliable defense of the cause of peace and social progress serve these noble aims.

At the same time the decisions taken in Brussels are aimed at further intensifying confrontation in the international arena. The NATO imperialist circles are reluctant to abandon their illusory goals of achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states, seeking to pursue a "position of strength" policy, stepping up militarist preparations in Europe and other parts of the world and pursuing an unrestrained arms race. That is why the participants in the Political Consultative Committee conference deemed it necessary to stress in the declaration they adopted: As long as the NATO bloc exists and continues to build up its military potential in the desire to attain military superiority, then the Warsaw Pact's states will take all necessary measures to maintain their defense capability at the requisite level. They will always display concern for their peoples' reliable security.

SOVIET-AUSTRIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD280925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Austrian Cooperation"]

[Text] The 12th session of the Soviet-Austrian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperatipn took place in Moscow 20-22 May. It examined progress in fulfilling the long-term agreement on commodity turnover and payments between the USSR and Austria signed in 1975 and the program for deepening Soviet-Austrian economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation for a 10-year period (from 1973).

The joint commission approved the results of talks on preparing a long-term program for developing and deepening economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria for 1981-1990. The sides reasserted their readiness to continue efforts to develop industrial cooperation and other forms of cooperation in the trade and economic spheres, including cooperation in third countries' markets.

A protocol was signed, reflecting the results of cooperation between the two countries and outlining prospects for its further expansion.

DIE WELT 'SLANDER' ON USSR TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM GDR HIT

LD281031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch under the rubric "Redhanded": "Liars from DIE WELT"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 May--The West German newspaper DIE WELT has featured a "report" claiming that the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks from GDR territory is not actually taking place at all and that the Soviet Union's initiative is "purely symbolic."

DIE WELT cites "reliable information from the Western military." What members of the military? The newspaper failed to find any witness who dared vouch with his name for the authenticity of this "information." On the other hand millions of people in the West European countries have seen--albeit in extremely meager television reports--the documentary shots of long trains of tanks carrying the red star, the laughing faces of Soviet soldiers, the ceremonial farewells....

Why is the Spinger newspaper concern, to which DIE WELT belongs, resorting to such an obvious lie? There are basically two reasons. When, last fall, the USSR announced the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks, the Western capitals clearly underestimated the impact of this fact on people's minds. However, each announcement of further Soviet troop trains traveling east from the GDR was a heavy blow to the slander campaign about the "growing Soviet threat." The Soviet Union's words are not at variance with its actions; its peace initiatives are buttressed by specific measures.

The Washington and NATO strategists are afraid of further reports of the withdrawal of Soviet troops and combat hardware since these abate the waves of concern they artificially feed in West Europe. The good news from the East is an obstacle to creating an atmosphere of war psychosis. It is no accident that the slander regarding the "symbolic nature" of the Soviet troop withdrawal was launched in DIE WELT on the eve of a NATO session.

DIE WELT's slanderous attack is aimed at foisting on West Europe a course that clearly runs counter to the feelings in favor of continuing the policy of detente and good neighborliness.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD CONTINUES

Summary of Talks

LD281324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today Between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council; Muti', member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Wali, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and secretary; and Muhammad, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs.

They exchanged opinions on a wide range of problems in Soviet-South Yemeni cooperation in the political, economic and other spheres as well as key problems in the international situation. Other problems of mutual interest were also discussed.

In the spirit of fraternal relations which exist between the CPSU and the YSP and in accordance with the principles stated in the treaty on friendship and cooperation, the sides shared experiences in party building and state building and discussed the tasks facing them. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that despite the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction, the people of South Yemen will continue moving along the path of socialist orientation, strengthening the friendship and cooperation with socialist countries. He declared the full support of Democratic Yemen with the proposals moved by the socialist countries in Warsaw. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted that all states and peoples that are striving for disarmament, detente and peace are interested in the realization of the new, important initiatives of socialist countries.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev welcomed the determination of South Yemen's leadership to continue the course of realization of socioeconomic changes in the interests of the people of South Yemen, and wished successes to the YSP and workers of Democratic Yemen. Comrade Brezhnev confirmed that the Soviet Union will, as before, be on the side of the friendly South Yemeni people in its efforts to defend the gains of the revolution, national independence and sovereignty, in the fight against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, for peace and security of the peoples.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of complete unity of views. As a result of the visit a joint communique has been agreed on. It will be published in the press.

Also in the Kremlin today, agreements between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the PDRY on the establishment of a standing committee on economic and technological cooperation and on cooperation in the building of a thermal power station were signed, as well as a protocol on the further expansion of economic and technological cooperation. The documents were signed by Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and 'Abd al-Qadir, industry minister of the PDRY.

Present at the documents signing were Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

Present on the South Yemeni side were 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the republic, and Yemeni state officials accompanying him on his visit.

Technical, Economic Agreements

LD281142 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--Agreements between the governments of the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the establishment of a standing commission on economic and technical cooperation and on cooperation in the construction of a thermal power station, as well as a protocol on further expansion of economic and technical cooperation were signed in the Kremlin today. The documents were signed by the Chairman of the Soviet Committee for External Economic Ties Semon Skachkov and the PDRY Minister of Industry Abd al-Qadir. Present at the signing ceremony were Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, other Soviet leaders, the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the PDRY 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and other South Yemeni statesmen accompanying him in his trip to the USSR.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Departs

LD290816 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary-general of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left Moscow today. He had come to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on an official friendship visit. At Vnukovo Airport, which was flying the national flags of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the USSR, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was warmly seen off at the gangway of the airliner by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin and Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, other Soviet officials, and also the Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the USSR 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, the heads of diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited in the USSR, and representatives of Moscow's working people. A guard of honour of the three services of the Armed Forces of the USSR--ground, air and naval forces--was drawn up. Leonid Brezhnev and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad inspected the ranks of the Soviet servicemen. The anthems of the two countries were played. The farewell ceremony ended with a march-past of the guard of honour.

IRANIAN'S MAJLIS HOLDS FIRST SESSION 28 MAY

LD281440 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 28, TASS--Iranian parliament has gathered for its first session here today. Hojjat-ol-Islam Ahmad Khomeyni read to the deputies a message from his father--the country's leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The message stresses that one of the chief tasks of the new supreme organ of legislative power will be to overcome the consequences of the many years of despotic rule of the Pahlavi dynasty which had bound up Iran with the chains of dependence on other countries and, in the first place, on the United States. The message says that parliament must give the closest attention to meeting the needs and aspirations of the disadvantaged segments of the population, to assuring the country's unity on the basis of Islamic ideology and the pursuance of an independent foreign policy.

Iran's President A. Bani-Sadr speaking before the deputies pointed to the numerous economic difficulties experienced by the country, discrimination against many segments of the population and also the existence of many acute social conflicts. He stressed that these problems can be resolved only through the creation in the country of an "atmosphere of mutual understanding and agreement". Iran, Bani-Sadr said, must as soon as possible put an end to its economic dependence on other countries.

Referring to the events in Iranian Kordestan whose people demand the granting of autonomy, the president said that there as well as in other regions of the country the authorities will oppose those who want to resolve the problems through organizing armed clashes.

SYRIAN RELIGIOUS TRUSTS MINISTER ARRIVES IN USSR 19 MAY

LD231011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

TASS report: "At the Invitation of Soviet Muslims"]

[Text] Muhammad al-Khatib, Syrian minister of religious trusts, accompanied by a group of sheykhs and theologians, arrived in the Soviet Union on 19 May at the invitation of the Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Comments on Visit

LD251404 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Tashkent, May 23, TASS--"We have met as brethren, as people who equally desire peace and prosperity of all the peoples", said Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of AWQAF of the Syrian Arab Republic, who called in Tashkent on the Mufti Ziyatudin ibn Babakhanov, chairman of the ecclesiastical board of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

At the mufti's invitation the Syrian delegation, which includes shaykhs and ulamas, are familiarizing themselves with the life of Soviet Moslems. The guests from Syria visited Tashkent mosques, the Islamic Imam al-Buhari Institute, the ecclesiastical board library which keeps unique editions of the Koran and theological treatises.

The minister expressed profound satisfaction with the freedom of religion enjoyed by the residents of the Soviet Union, the high level of Moslem education, attention of the Soviet state for protection of the Islam monuments.

"Really impressing is the breadth of international links of Soviet Moslem organizations, said the minister. These point to the desire to preserve and develop the general values of Islam, to promote attainment of peace and justice as it was advocated by the prophet."

The minister added that "the value, the significance of international links are particularly clear now that imperialism and its flunkeys are trying to cause strife between peoples. He emphasized that particularly disgraceful is the role of those who, posing as champions of religions, deliberately distort the essence of Islam, who try to lead the believers away from the road of attaining social justice and equality. "This is exactly the way that imperialism and its underlings act, which distort the essence of the events taking place, for instance, in Afghanistan. That country, its people need peace in order to work peacefully and to teach children. This exactly means to keep the values of Islam," the minister said.

Muhammad al-Khatib and his companions are now touring towns and the countryside of republics of Central Asia.

Conclusion of Tour

LD282312 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Tashkent, May 28, TASS--The delegation of Muslims of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Minister of AWQAF Mohammed al-Khatib concluded a tour of the Central Asia. The delegation is staying in the USSR at the invitation of Chairman of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov.

The guests from Syria visited Uzbekistan's capital Tashkent and other Uzbek cities--Ferghana, Bokhara, Samarkand, as well as Tadzhikistan's capital Dushanbe, were familiarizing themselves with the republics' economy and culture. They took part in the prayers in mosques and visited Islamic holy places. A service at the tomb of Imam al-Bukhari, the author of theological tracts that are appreciated by the entire Islamic world was held in the village Khartang, near Samarkand.

In Tashkent the delegation was received by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic Minavar Tursunov. During the conversation Mohammed al-Khatib expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to the delegation. He pointed to the respect which is shown in the Soviet Union for the Islamic religion, to the care for the preservation of Islamic monuments. The speech of the minister contained the rebuttal to the reactionary circles of some Western countries, which, distorting the principles of Islam, try to sow enmity among peoples, to slur the Soviet Union's friendly, disinterested assistance to its neighbour, Afghanistan.

Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov today sent a message to President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad. It is said in the message that Syria's Muslim delegation led by Minister of AWQAF Mohammed al-Khatib was received by Moslems of republics of Central Asia with great cordiality as a representative of fraternal friendly people.

Conversations were held between members of the delegation and leaders of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the message says. Both sides expressed the unanimous opinion that personal contacts, further exchange of delegations will promote the growing closeness of the peoples to the benefit of Muslims of the two countries, to the benefit of universal peace.

"Expressing our deep gratitude to you for sending a delegation of Syrian religious leaders to our country, we hope sincerely that Muslims of Syria and the Soviet Union will be making, in future, too, a weighty contribution to the noble cause of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding between our peoples, to which we are called by our common religion, Islam", the message says.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SYRIA

LD282240 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation that develops on the principles of mutual advantage and equality is an important factor in deciding national economic problems of Syria, Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations Vladimir Mordvinov said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. Vladimir Mordvinov took part in the fifth meeting of the Permanent Soviet-Syrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation that was held recently in Damascus. During the meeting both sides confirmed their striving for further development of business ties.

Highly assessing the present level of economic cooperation between the two countries, Vladimir Mordvinov stressed that it is of a steady nature and is implemeted in the key branches of Syria's economy, specifically, in the development of energy and electrification, of the oil industry, transport construction and irrigation.

The Euphrates hydro-power complex has become a symbol of effective cooperation of the two countries. Eight Soviet-made power generating sets, each with a capacity of 100,000 KW, function at the power station. They generate about 85 percent of the total amount of electricity in Syria. Irrigation construction on an area of 70,000 hectares is conducted in the zone of the Euphrates project. The Euphrates complex will largely help Syria settle the problem of irrigation of arid land.

The oil industry is an important sphere of Soviet-Syrian cooperation. A new [word indistinct] of Syria's industry, oil extraction, was created with Soviet assistance. Oil is extracted at five oil-fields. The Soviet Union's assistance in the construction of transport infrastructure of Syria bears good fruit. Soviet specialists participate in laying out of a number of important railways, help expand the sea port Latakiya.

Soviet-Syrian cooperation has a great future, said the deputy chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Relations. There are particularly broad prospects for the widening of business ties between the two countries in the sphere of industrial and transport construction, power generation and training of Syrian national cadres.

RESULTS OF SOVIET, SYRIAN PEACE DELEGATIONS TALKS

LD290818 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 29 May 80

["Imperialism's Intrigues Condemned"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--A delegation of the National Council of Syrian Peace Champions and representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee pointed with satisfaction to the strengthening and development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria. The Syrian delegation led by member of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party Ahmad Hassan was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

During the conversations the sides also expressed concern over the aggravation of international tensions of late as a result of the actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction and pointed out that the decision of the United States and NATO to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe contradicts the aims of the policy of detente, of consolidation of universal peace and security.

Soviet and Syrian peace champions resolutely condemned the Camp David agreements and the attempts of its participants to compel Arabs to agree to separate deals with Israel.

They stressed that complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and the exercise of lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and creation of an independent state, are necessary for an all-embracing just and durable peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The sides pointed to the important role of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in the struggle to establish a just and durable peace in the region and the contribution that is made by Syria to this struggle.

The representatives of Soviet and Syrian public condemned the United States' aggressive foreign policy course aimed at creating new military bases and military political alliances to ensure its interests in the Near and Middle East, in the Persian Gulf zone and in Africa.

Both sides condemned the campaign of lies and plots unleashed by the imperialist forces and their flunkeys in connection with the events in Afghanistan with the aim of distracting the attention of the Arab and Islamic world from the struggle against its real enemies. They expressed solidarity with the Afghan revolution and the people of Afghanistan.

VIKTOROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SYRIA SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD281043 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Take Part in Conference"]

[Text] On 16 May a Soviet trade union delegation led by A.V. Viktorov, AUCCTU secretary, flew to Damascus to take part in the work of the world trade union conference of solidarity with the working people and people of Syria.

Opening Session

LD281045 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 May 80 p 3

[Dispatch by correspondent K. Kapitonov and TASS correspondent A. Zhudro: "Solidarity Forum"]

[Text] Damascus, 20 May--The world trade union conference of solidarity with the working people and people of Syria has begun its work in Damascus. More than 80 delegations--representatives of various international organizations and regional and national trade union centers--have come to Damascus to participate in this forum, which has been convened on the initiative of the WFTU and the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions. The Soviet trade union delegation is headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.V. Viktorov.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic declared that this forum is graphic testimony to working people's international solidarity in the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Sharply criticizing the anti-Arab intrigues of the parties of the Camp David compact, he pointed out that the separate "peace" treaty concluded between Egypt and Israel barred the way to achieving genuine peace in the Near East.

The speaker went on to condemn the adventurist U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East. Iran, whose people have struck a palpable blow at imperialist interests, continues to be one of the targets of an unprecedented campaign of intimidation and threats.

At the present time, the Syrian president said in conclusion, the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction are putting increased pressure on Syria, which marches in the vanguard of the Arab peoples' struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression and to ensure the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. But we know that the people of Syria are not alone in this struggle and that the support and solidarity of the friendly Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the fraternal progressive Arab states and all people of goodwill are on our side.

Greetings were addressed to the solidarity forum delegates by 'Izz ad-Din Nasr, chairman of the Syrian general federation of workers trade unions; Humayd Jallud, general secretary of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, and Ibrahim Zakhariya, deputy general secretary of the WFTU.

The conference is continuing its work.

IMASHEV-LED DELEGATION RECEIVED BY ALGERIA'S YAHYAOUI

LD281033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent O. Knyazev report: "Algeria's Guests"]

[Text] Algiers--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, which is visiting Algeria, was received 19 May by M. Yahyaoui, member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party Politburo responsible for the party apparatus.

During the talk which took place Yahyaoui expressed the confidence that the Soviet delegation's visit will serve to further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The foundations of this friendship, he went on, were laid in the years of the Algerian people's national liberation war, when the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries took the side of struggling Algeria. Subsequently these relations expanded and strengthened.

M. Yahyaoui noted the USSR's outstanding role in the struggle for peace and progress. The Soviet Union, he stated, is an advance post of peace and freedom.

On the same day the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited one of the major enterprises of Algeria's state sector, the Rouiba motor vehicle plant, where it had a talk with representatives of the management and workers.

USSR, IRAQ SIGN TV, RADIO PROTOCOL

LD260930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] A working protocol on cooperation in television and radio broadcasting during the next 2 years between the Soviet Union and Iraq was signed in Moscow today. It provides for greater exchanges of television and radio materials about most important events in the two countries.

DARUSHENKO ON RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC TIES BETWEEN USSR-CUBA

ID221403 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 80 p 3

[C. Darusenkov article: "USSR-Cuba: Indestructible Ties of Fraternity"]

[Text] May holds a special place in the history of our country's relations with Cuba. The restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries was announced 20 years ago, on 8 May 1960.

In worldwide historical terms 20 years seems an insignificant length of time. However, looking back in the mind's eye on the past 20 years we discover how long and full of events--often great and heroic and sometimes dramatic events--was the path traveled during that time by the Soviet and Cuban peoples in the joint struggle against imperialism and in the cause of the formation and development of international friendship and fraternity, which now bind them with indestructible ties.

With their very first steps along the path of revolutionary transformations the Cuban people came up against very strong economic, political and military pressure from the United States, which was striving at any cost to prevent Cuba from becoming a socialist country. In tightening the screws on Cuba the American imperialists were counting on being able to break the will of a people who had decided to build a life according to their own wishes and to make them don once more the yoke of foreign exploitation, as had happened repeatedly in Latin American history.

The Soviet Union came without delay to the assistance of the Cuban people, who sorely needed support in defending revolutionary gains in the unequal struggle against imperialism. It was among the first to recognize Cuba's revolutionary government. When the United States suddenly stopped fuel deliveries to Cuba, the USSR, thousands of kilometers away, overcame considerable difficulties of a technical and economic order to fully supply the oil requirements of Cuba's national economy. In response to the U.S. ban on importing Cuban sugar our country, itself a major producer of that product, began to buy Cuban sugar on a large scale and at prices advantageous to Cuba. Each subsequent act of economic aggression on the part of imperialism was invariable followed by manifestations of solidarity from the Soviet people. As a result the economic blockade was unable to produce the effect wanted by the United States.

Cuba was in dire need of weapons to resist the military threats of counterrevolution and imperialist forces. However, as a result of U.S. pressure all the capitalist weapons markets were closed to Cuba. Military deliveries from socialist countries, mainly the USSR, again resolved a critical situation in favor of revolutionary Cuba. In the fighting at Playa Giron in April 1961, when mercenaries equipped with up-to-date American weapons were sent in against the Cuban people, the Cuban insurgent army and detachments of the people's militia met them with--among other weapons--tanks, guns and air defense facilities of Soviet and Czechoslovak manufacture. The counterrevolutionaries' invasion was defeated within 3 days.

At this dangerous time for revolutionary Cuba, the resolute moral and political support it received from the Soviet Union was of great significance. The Soviet Government's firm statement on its readiness to give all necessary assistance to the Cuban people as victims of aggression and also the mobilization of world public opinion in Cuba's support played an important role in preventing direct U.S. military interference in events at Playa Giron. Thus the Cuban people's determination to resist imperialism was increasingly supported by the moral and political weight of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

When American imperialism's stubborn desire to stifle the Cuban revolution by force of arms caused the Caribbean crisis in fall 1962, the Soviet Union was again at fraternal Cuba's side. In those alarming days, which brought the world to the brink of thermonuclear disaster, the Cuban people displayed boundless courage and the determination to defend their freedom and independence to the end. [paragraph continues]

Here they relied on resolute support from the land of the soviets. As a result of the acute political struggle the United States was forced to compromise by pledging not to attack Cuba.

A most important factor guaranteeing the stability and indestructibility of Soviet-Cuban relations is the fact that the leading role in the formation and development of Soviet-Cuban friendship and cooperation is played by the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party [PCC]. "The fundamental basis of the indestructible Soviet-Cuban friendship," the Soviet-Cuban declaration signed in Havana on 2 February 1974 by Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Fidel Castro Ruz says, "is the all-round fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the PCC--two revolutionary Marxist-Leninist parties which have devoted all their activity to struggle for the working people's happiness and for building a socialist and communist society."

The communist parties of the Soviet Union and Cuba are steadily expanding and improving their cooperation at all levels, regularly exchanging delegations of party workers, strengthening contacts between the party press and expanding in every way the exchange of experience in socialist and communist building. They hold the same positions on all the main international problems and fight to rally the international communist and workers' movement, displaying implacability with respect to both "left" and right revisionism and hegemonist and chauvinist trends which run counter to the internationalist course collectively elaborated by the communist and workers' parties.

Economic cooperation occupies an important place in the overall complex of Soviet-Cuban relations.

The volume of Soviet-Cuban foreign trade last year was R4.3 billion, as compared with R160 million in 1960. In the last 20 years about 200 major national economic projects have been constructed and modernized with the Soviet Union's assistance in Cuba which provide, in particular, 100 percent of rolled metal production, 90 percent of steel, 35 percent of electric power and more than 10 percent of machine-building and metal-working output. Economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Cuba now takes in practically all sectors of the Cuban national economy.

The Soviet Union and Cuba cooperate actively in the international arena in the struggle for peace and disarmament, against the aggressive impulses of imperialist forces and the Beijing hegemonists, in support of the peoples' national liberation movement and in the quest to resolve the problems of social progress for all mankind. They are resolutely opposed to imperialism's current attempts to torpedo international detente and send the world back to the gloomy "cold war" times. The Soviet and Cuban peoples unite in angry condemnation of the slander campaign unleashed in the West directed at undermining Cuba's international prestige, isolating it and curbing the Latin American peoples' liberation struggle. They protest against military threats against the Island of Freedom on the part of the Washington administration, against the continuation of the economic blockade, against the illegal maintenance of the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo and against espionage flights by American aircraft over Cuban territory. The Cuban people, as experience shows, know how to stand up for themselves and are capable of doing so. Cuba is not alone. It has loyal, proven friends who stand up firmly for its just cause.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS FROM CUBA ON EVILS OF GUANTANAMO BASE

ID271209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA correspondent Yev. Bay Caimanera-Guantanamo dispatch: "The Land of Guantanamo Is Burning"]

[Text] At first it was a small request. The U.S. naval base on Cuban territory was built in 1903 soon after its government, under U.S. pressure, agreed to sign a series of humiliating agreements which infringed the republic's sovereignty. [paragraph continues]

The base, occupying a 116.5 square km site, is situated on the country's southern seaboard near the entrance to Guantanamo Bay. After the victory of the revolution in Cuba the Americans transformed the base into a center of anti-Cuban subversion. In the last 20 years U.S. Marines have carried out more than 5,300 acts of provocation against socialist Cuba.

My interlocutor has astonishingly clear blue eyes. A native of Caimanera, a small town near the base, Manuel Pireto Gonzalez describes what happened to him at this U.S. naval base.

"I spent more than 15 years working at the base and I know better than anyone what went on there. The American warriors corrupted the local inhabitants. Before the revolution drug addiction, drunkenness, gambling and prostitution flourished there....we could not accept this. I myself took part in the underground struggle a few years ago. The Americans clearly could not forgive me for this. On the evening of 5 January 1961 the police stopped me as I was leaving the base--I worked there as a welder. The Yankees interrogated me all night. They beat me, threatened to execute me, and said that I was a Cuban Government agent. Then they threw me into a damp, narrow cell. This was the famous ("Caravella Foynt") prison. I was there several days. Each evening they came and forced me to take sleep-inducing drugs, and when I began to fall asleep they took me away for questioning. Once they even arranged a lie-detector test. All the time they beat and threatened me.... After a week I would not move by myself and believed that I did not have long to live. I could see my family in front of me--my wife was expecting a child.... Having got nothing from me, the Yankees threw me off the territory of the base--they were obviously afraid that I would die beneath the American flag...."

You could say that Manuel was lucky. He avoided the fate of two other local inhabitants--Ruben Lopez Sabarevo, a worker at the base, and the fisherman Rodolfo Roseli Salas, who were arrested by the American authorities. Their mutilated corpses were found later by the barbed wire fences.

On 17 May this year Manuel Prieto Gonzalez, like the 8,000 inhabitants of Caimanera and 5 million Cubans throughout the country, went out onto the city streets to take part in a vast national protest demonstration against the continuing U.S. economic blockade of the island, against the illegal flights by U.S. spy planes over its territory and against the presence of the U.S. naval base on Cuban soil.

The town of Caimanera, where Manuel Prieto Gonzalez lives, lies on the shore of Guantanamo Bay. They say that the first Spaniards to arrive here were astounded by the countless crocidiles inhabiting the local streams and swamps. The town's name is derived from this. The climate here seems different from that of Havana--the sun is pitilessly hot and the earth burns. The branches of the palm trees hang lifelessly. The Sierra Maestra mountains bar the way to the fresh breeze from the north.

Roland Cortes, first secretary of the municipality's party committee, and I have been strolling around the streets for 2 hours now. He points to the new four-story houses with multicolored balconies. Last year hundreds of families received apartments with every convenience there. And here is the pride of Caimanera--a new factory for the salt mines.

Before the revolution most of Caimanera's inhabitants were engaged in the extraction of salt. The climatic conditions were suitable for this extraction. Constant heat and little precipitation. But the toil in the salt mines was such drudgery! The scorching sun and the caustic sea salt burned the people and few of the workers lived to 50.

Change came to this land with the victory of the revolution. The people's government formulated plans for mechanizing the mines; soon there appeared marvellous excavators supplied from the Soviet Union, small Bulgarian bulldozers arrived and millstones manufactured in Cuba arrived for the salt mills. A few years later on the outskirts of the town a factory was planned in which the salt will pass through several stages of processing in a matter of minutes.

"Yes, I was in a hurry to grow up," Armando Castellano, an old mine worker, said to me, pouring the hard grains of the still unprocessed salt from one hand to other. "Now I just want to get on with living. If only the Americans would get out." Armando waves a threatening fist toward the base over which an American fighter is making a customary curve at that moment. "The Yankees degrade us by their presence on Cuban territory. Everything here must belong to us--the mountains, the rivers, the sea. And we will achieve this without fail."

In these parts people love to say: If Caimanera greets its guests with salt, then Boceron does so with sugar.

On the opposite shore of Guantanamo Bay after the revolution arose the settlement of Boceron which, externally, looks like a tourist center. Comfortable bungalow growing in the greenery of the trees. The workers of the small port live there. Ships from distant lands arrive here for Cuban sugar. During the first months of this year the workers of Boceron won first place in the national port-workers competition. In all they can load an ocean-going ship in 7 hours.

"And how can it be otherwise," port director Juan Godoy said, "each of our working successes is a blow against the enemy. We never forget that a foreign military base is next to us."

The port director says that the national protest demonstration was of great significance. It revealed the people's power. Moreover, this march became an appeal to all Cubans to participate more actively in resolving the economic tasks facing the country.

...It is about 300 meters from us to the barbed wire fences of the U.S. naval base. Beyond the barbed wire aircraft soar into the air one after the other. Almost directly above our heads some American military helicopters whir.

"The Yankees are alarmed," Armando Sedenio, a 23-year old cinema technician, inhabitant of Boceron and participant in the rally smiles. "Our people have shown them their strength. Five million, more than half the island's population are taking part in the protest march," Armando says. "We are not alone. Our country maintains and will maintain fraternal relations with the Soviet Union. We are fervently grateful to Lenin's motherland for the selfless aid which it gives us in the revolution's difficult years when the threat hung over our people."

...Caimanera once more. The lamplights dance on the dark surface of the bay. It is the dead of night but the people are not thinking of dispersing. Here and there impromptu meetings spring up. From somewhere the beat of drums and the revolutionary marches waft across to us.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM TO CONVENE 24 JUNE

LD231902 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has decided to convene the third session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the Tenth Convocation to June 24 in Moscow.

WRITER SHOLOKHOV RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN

LD231126 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--Under a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, writer Mikhail Sholokhov is awarded the order of Lenin and the second gold medal "Hammer and Sickle."

The decree signed by Leonid Brezhnev says that these awards to Sholokhov are for the outstanding services in the development of Soviet literature and in connection with his 75th birthday.

To mark the achievements of the Hero of the Socialist Labour, a bronze bust of Mikhail Sholokhov will be erected in Mikhail Sholokhov's native place.

UKRAINE'S POPULATION REACHES 50-MILLION MARK

AU271308 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration reports that on 26 May 1980 the number of the population in the Ukrainian SSR reached 50 million. Despite the grevious effects of the wars, from 1913 to 1980 the number of the population increased by 14.7 million, including 12.7 million in the past 30 years.

The part of the urban population increased from one-fifth in 1913 to almost two-thirds at present. The urban population has been growing at faster rates than the rural, and this has been [word indistinct] process caused by the development of industry, transport and the sphere of services, by the large scope of building operations, by mechanization and growing labor productivity in agriculture.

The people's prosperity has been systematically improving on the basis of the growing communal production and labor productivity. The per-capita real incomes of the population have increased 50 percent in recent decades in the republic. The level of education and culture has been rising steadily. Compulsory universal secondary education for young people is being introduced in the republic, and the training of specialists is increasing. Health services are improving, motherhood is protected and [word indistinct] is encouraged. Under Soviet rule the rate of mortality in the population has decreased more than 50 percent.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS UKRANIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU290835 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukranian 1800 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held today. Invited to the plenum were obkom first secretaries and chiefs of obkom departments for organizational party work, raykom first secretaries from Kiev City, oblispolkom chairmen and leaders of some ministries and departments, not belonging to the Central Committee or the Auditing Commission, and responsible workers of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Organizational issues were examined. The plenum elected Mozgovoy as Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary and promoted him from candidate member to member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. (Soloveyev) [not further identified] was elected Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member.

The plenum examined the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee on questions concerning the consolidation of party ranks and the education of communists. A report was delivered by Sokolov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary.

Participating in the debate were Comrades Kachura, Donetskiy Obkom first secretary; Nochevkin, Poltavskiy Obkom second secretary; Yarkovoy, Ternopolskiy Obkom first secretary; Glushchenko, fitter and tool maker at the Kharkov electroengineering plant; [name indistinct], Krivorozhskiy Gorkom first secretary; Dikusarov, Chernovitskiy Obkom first secretary; [name indistinct], Skadovskiy Raykom first secretary in Khersonskaya Oblast; Korniyenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; Vandrovskiy, Lvovskiy Gorkom first secretary; and Kirichuk, party committee secretary at the Shevchenko State University in Kiev.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The plenum adopted appropriate decisions on the issues examined.

SHEVARDNADZE AT GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE 16 MAY PLENUM

LD280911 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 May 80 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 20th plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee took place 16 May.

Invited to the plenum were the first secretaries of the gorokoms, raykoms, the chairmen of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies, the ministers and chairmen of the state committees and main administrations of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers not belonging to the Georgian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission, chiefs of administrations (associations) in agriculture, a number of farm managers, scientists, agricultural specialists and representatives of the press.

The plenum examined the question: "On progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 18th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum (1975) and the tasks of the republic's party organization to further boost stockraising and strengthen its fodder base in 1980 and the 11th 5-Year Plan."

D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered the report.

Speaking in the debate on the report were: V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of Adzharskiy Obkom; A.M. Moskalenko, secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom; N.A. Odishvili, second secretary of Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom; Sh.M. Etsadashvili, minister of agriculture of the Georgian SSR; M.A. Bregvadze, milkmaid on the Gegutskiy Sovkhoz in the Tskhaltubo City zone; D.N. Dvalishvili, first secretary of Makharadzevskiy Raykom; A.O. Moveseyan, minister of meat and dairy industry of the Georgian SSR; T.Sh. Imedadze, first secretary of Samtredskiy Raykom; M.S. Kochoyan, chairman of the Burnasheti village kolkhoz, Akhalkalaksiy Rayon; G.D. Mgeladze, first secretary of Abashkiy Raykom; G.D. Agladze, rector of the Georgian Zootechnical-Veterinary Scientific Research Institute; Zh.A. Karaulashvili, first secretary of Tsitel-Tskaboyskiy Georgian CP Raykom; R.G. Abashidze, chairman of the association for the administration of the Kizlyarskiy winter pastures of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture; D.Ye. Sarishvili, chairman of the Georgian State Committee for the production and Supply of Equipment to Agriculture; [paragraph continues]

N.O. Nadaraya, first secretary of Khobskiy Raykom; R.A. Kandelaki, chairman of the republic's Gruzmezhkolkhozstroy Association of the Georgian SSR Agriculture Ministry; V.I. Gvardzhaladze, manager of the Gruzptitseprom Production Association of the Georgian SSR Agriculture Ministry; D.I. Chkhaidze, manager of the Gruzzhivprom Production Association of the Georgian SSR Agriculture Ministry; V.R. Kvaliashvili, first secretary of the Kaspskiy Raykom; and V.R. Dzenladze, director of the Gagrskiy Sovkhoz complex.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a major speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum approved the measures of the republic's party-economic aktiv for ensuring fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for Increasing the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and the Further Acceleration of the Development of Agriculture in the Georgian SSR."

The plenum released O.G. Vardzelashvili from the position of chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee's Agriculture Department in connection with his reassignment.

The plenum confirmed L.L. Zakaidze as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee's Agriculture Department.

The plenum confirmed B.Z. Barsukov as chief of the newly created Transportation and Communications Department of the Georgian CP Central Committee and released him from his duties as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Industry and Transportation Department.

Participating in the plenum's work was N.M. Tischcheko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector.

CHERNENKO'S 28 MAY ACTIVITIES IN CHELYABINSK

LD282328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Today Chelyabinsk will be awarded the Order of Lenin. Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived for the celebrations in the Urals. Yesterday he visited the Lenin tractor association and toured the town.

CHERNENKO, KIRILENKO ATTEND MEETING OF CPSU OFFICIALS

LD262110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] A meeting was held in the CPSU Central Committee today of heads of departments of the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics; kray, oblast, and okrug party committees; of a number of city and rayon party committees; of leading officials of a number of ministries and departments; and of secretaries of primary party organizations.

A report was delivered at the meeting by Cherenenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the period after the 25th CPSU Congress, he stressed, the party has become even stronger. Its guiding and directing role has grown, and the fighting ability of all party structures has been increased, as has the activity of communists. The CPSU has been enriched by the experience of the scientific leadership of society, and a favorable moral and a political and business-like atmosphere has been created in the party. A great role belongs in this to the Central Committee, its Politburo, and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The heads of departments of the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics and other comrades spoke at the meeting. The meeting preceded a seminar of heads of departments, in the course of which current problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice in communist construction, domestic and foreign policy, and the organizational and ideological activity of the party in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress were discussed.

Taking part in the work of the meeting and seminar were Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other comrades.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADVISER KIRPICHNIKOV DIES SUDDENLY

LD290847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of P.I. Kirpichnikov]

[Excerpts] Sudden death has carried off Petr Ivanovich Kirpichnikov, member of the CPSU since 1928 and adviser to the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

P.I. Kirpichnikov was born in 1903 in the city of Semenov, Gorkovskaya Oblast.

During the Great Patriotic War P.I. Kirpichnikov held the post of deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan while at the same time being deputy commissioner [upolnomchernnyy] of the State Defense Committee.

For the last 10 years P.I. Kirpichnikov had worked as adviser to the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

[Signed] A.N. Kosygin, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Kuznetsov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.K. Baybakov, N.V. Martynov, A.A. Bulgakov, S.P. Trapeznikov, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, V.I. Kazakov, V.I. Kochemasov, V.N. Makeyev, G.L. Kamayev, M.A. Plekhin, V.M. Kholomonov.

MEMBER OF KOMMUNIST EDITORIAL COLLEGIUM DIES SUDDENLY

LD290849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 6

[Obituary of O.D. Sokolov]

[Excerpt] The Editorial Collective of the journal KOMMUNIST has suffered a grave loss. Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof Oleg Dmitriyevich Sokolov, member of the Editorial Colleguim and editor of the History Department, died suddenly on 15 May 1980, aged 57.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS ON SOWING

LD281951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on progress in sowing. According to data up to 26 May, spring crops have been sown over an area of 123 million hectares, which is 85 percent of the plan. Machine operators of northern Kazakhstan are working intensively. They achieved the highest daily rate in sowing grain, of up to 1.7 million hectares.

Meanwhile in the country grain and pulse crops including corn have been sown on 82.1 million hectares of fields, which is 84 percent of plan. Sowing continues of barley, millet and buckwheat. Rice has been sown on 602,000 hectares. Sowing has been basically completed for sugar beets and sunflowers. Sowing vegetables and planting potatoes continue.

Further Details

LD282306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Spring sowing in the country is coming to a close and its plan, according to a report issued today by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, was fulfilled by 85 percent by the middle of the last 10 days of May. Various agricultural crops occupy more than 123 million ha of the country's fields. Sowing of corn for grain crops is up on last year. At present the sowing of sunflower, rice and sugar beet is being completed. In the Far East the sowing of soya--a valuable albuminous fodder crop--is under way. In many areas of the country work has begun in the fields allotted to buckwheat and millet. This year special attention is being given to the cultivation of these crops in the struggle for high yields of groats. The sowing of grain crops is close to completion, while the sowing of wheat on such large granaries as Kazakhstan, and Orenburgskaya and Omskaya oblasts has been completed. Planting remains to be completed on the last quarter of the area given over to potatoes. The first to cope with the planting of this crop are the farmers of Lithuania, Kazakhstan and Belorussia.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 27-28 MAY

LD290316 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 27-28 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

27 May

Kazakhstan has completed the sowing of wheat according to the republic's statistical administration. The farms have sown their chief food crop on more than 15.5 million hectares. This is 101 percent of the plan. The experts' opinion is that the sowing was carried out to a high standard of quality. (0800 GMT)

Sowing of buckwheat is being carried out in Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, the Volga Region and the Central-Chernozem Region. However, the fields of buckwheat are far from the desirable level. Where the task is approached with skill, good results are obtained. Thus farms in Chernigovskaya Oblast fulfilled their 5-year plan for sale of buckwheat to the state in 4 years and the average yield was more than 14 quintals per hectare. But the experience of frontrankers has not been spread. It is up to the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that their achievements are implemented on a wide scale in the republic. (1100 GMT)

Farmers in Kazakhstan and Lithuania have completed sowing of spring grain crops. Farms in Belorussia have completed sowing grain crops and setting potatoes. Rice growers in Uzbekistan have planted seeds on more than 100,000 hectares. (1300 GMT)

Wheat sowing has been completed in Somskaya Oblast. This year the areas sown to the new, more promising varieties of local selection have been considerably expanded and occupy 800,000 hectares. (2300 GMT)

28 May

To date potato planting has been completed in Belorussia. Despite the cold and delayed spring this work was carried out within the best time limits. In this republic and also in Lithuania grain crop sowing has been completed. (0200 GMT)

Our correspondent reports from Alma-Atinskaya Oblast that Kazakhstan is completing sowing nearly 28 million hectares have been alloted to spring crops in the republic--to date work has been completed on 26 million hectares. Machine operators have sown 4 million more hectares than last year. In the next few days corn, buckwheat, soya and millet will be sown. (0600 GMT)

Irrigation of winter crops and perennial grasses is in full swing in Volgogradskaya Oblast. The farmers intend to get at least 45-50 quintals per hectare, and 300-400 quintals per hectare of green material from corn. (0700 GMT)

Sowing of buckwheat and millet has begun in Altayskiy Kray. Irrigation is currently being practiced on a wide scale in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Ears have formed on grain crops in Kirgizia. Combine harvester repair there is nearly complete. In Tadzhikistan the first of the year's two harvests has begun. Two crops are grown on irrigated land here giving a total of at least 100 quintals per hectare. (1100 GMT)

Mass sowing of the basic spring crops ended in Krasnodarskiy Kray today. Seeds of grain and pulse crops, sugar beet, sunflower, grasses, corn, and rice have been sown on almost 2 million hectares. At the height of the sowing campaign stormy rains fell and cold weather came. Nevertheless, the kray's machine operators conducted all the work in optimal time and with high quality. Tashkentskaya Oblast farmers are getting yields of 40 quintals per hectare of barley. (1200 GMT)

Sowing of spring crops, flax and potatoes has been completed in Belorussia. Spring grain and crops occupy more than 3 million hectares, potatoes, 430,000 hectares, and flax 134,000 hectares. This spring 76,000 hectares of new, improved lands in the republic were planted for the first time. (1430 GMT)

Sowing was completed today in the virgin lands of Kustanayskaya Oblast. Over 4.2 million hectares have been sown with high yield varieties of strong and hard wheat and barley. Kustansyskaya farmers have this year promised to sell the state at least 3 million tons of grain. (1530 GMT)

INCORRECT PRACTICES ENTAIL LIVESTOCK LOSSES

LD270949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Stockmen's Spring Concerns"]

[Except] This year is a special year in our labor calendar: It is the culmination of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The collectives of those livestock units where a fall has been permitted in milk yields and in livestock weight gains now require intensive attention and all-round support. This applies to many farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Lithuania and in Chitinskaya, Orenburgskaya and a number of other oblasts.

In order to make up for lost time more rapidly, it is necessary first and foremost to eliminate organizational shortcomings in livestock units. Not infrequently, one reason for laggardness is to be found in this. Thus on some farms in Kurganskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts fodder is given to livestock without appropriate preparation, and the production technology is violated. Nevertheless leaders and specialists are not adopting effective measures to impose precise order at all levels. As a result a fall in productivity is permitted and losses of livestock increase. It need hardly be said that with such an attitude to one's duty it is hard to obtain good results in the pasturing season.

Animals are still giving birth to young in many livestock units. One of the most important tasks in this sector is to protect all the young animals. Here the specialists have the biggest say, being responsible for organizing exemplary care of young animals everywhere and ensuring that they are intensively raised on the basis of the achievements of science and leading practice.

Livestock unit workers need accurate work from their partners. Unfortunately these partners often violate commitments and wreck schedules for supplying necessary products to rural areas. For instance, many feed phosphates and protein supplements have not been supplied in sufficient quantities by enterprises of the chemical and microbiological industries. Direct links between procurement workers and kolkhozes and sovkhozes are developing more slowly than they should. The extensive introduction into practice of the acceptance of milk and livestock directly at the farms and the transportation of products by the industrial enterprises' transport facilities could be of great benefit. More efficient servicing of livestock units is an urgent necessity and must be constantly improved and perfected.

Each farm must have a concrete program for creating a stable fodder base. This basis is now being laid down. As was noted in the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures to Increase the Production of Coarse and Succulent Fodders in 1980 and Improve Their Quality," it is necessary to sharply increase the procurement of hay, silage and fodder root crops and ensure they are adequately provided for the entire livestock population. To this end it is necessary to make better use of land and to organize the cultivation of fodder crops and care of meadows in such a way as to provide livestock units with an uninterrupted supply of green fodder and create the necessary reserves for the winter. It is important to start thinking now about how best to organize the gathering in of the harvest and prevent storage losses.

Before going out into the meadows it is necessary to display timely concern for the pasture land and for increasing the productivity of the land. To this end it is necessary to appoint experienced people in good time, provide them with machinery and fertilizers, decide on the order of grazing and mowing of sectors and organize summer camps and equip them with everything necessary. It is important to change the livestock's maintenance regime skillfully so as to prevent a fall in productivity during the first days of pasturing of the animals. Nothing must be left for later. It is necessary to form dairy herds and herds for fattening correctly, and to do everything to ensure that the summer production system works smoothly, without interruption. This must be promoted by a well-conceived system of moral and material incentives for stockmen's labor and the organization of effective socialist competition. The specialists' role is also great here. Only by means of strict observance of livestock management and veterinary rules is it possible to obtain the full exploitation of the favorable potential of the pasturing season for increasing the production of livestock units' products.

ALL-UNION SUPPLY BODY DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

LD231453 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 May 80 p 3

[Report by Yu. Grachev: "Technical Backup for the Harvest"]

[Text] The all-union operational staff for agricultural material questions connected with the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Gathering of the Harvest and Procurement of Agricultural Products in 1980 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in the 1980-81 Period," noted that wintering of livestock in the 1980-81 period was successful.

It was also noted that successful work in the forthcoming harvest and in the threshing of grain will depend largely on efficient, businesslike ties between agriculture and industry. It is more important than ever before to accelerate supplies to agriculture of the requisite equipment, spare parts, mineral fertilizers and other resources. However, agricultural orders are still not fulfilled on schedule and in the required volume. This inhibits the preparations kolkhozes and sovkhozes are making for harvest work and adversely affects sowing work. In the first 4 months of the year enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building failed to fulfill the plan for the production of 19 types of spare parts for tractors which were to be delivered ahead of schedule in accordance with an agreed list. The enterprises that are behind include--the Altay engine plant, the Pavlodar tractor plant, the Orel gear plant, the Tula combine plant, the Krasnayarsk grain-harvesting combine production association and the Chelyabinsk tractor plant.

There was criticism at the staff session of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry whose enterprises are failing to meet plans for the delivery of industrial rubber articles to the countryside. The Mingechaur industrial rubber articles plant is failing to meet the plan for supplies of V-belts to the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture. The Barnaul plant is behind with shipments of oil seals to the Ukraine and Russia. The "Bobruyskshina" Association is failing to cope with the production of tires for K-701 tractors.

It has to be said that work to prepare K-700 and K-701 tractors for field work is proceeding under considerable strain. The reason for this is the shortage of spare parts. In the first 4 months of the year the Leningrad Kirovskiy Zavod production association failed to supply farms with 1,186 water radiators and 646 oil coolers. The repair of high-powered tractors is also being held up because of a shortage of clutch couplings, coupling levers, plates, clutch cases and other parts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are even now taking steps to ensure that the field to threshing floor to elevator transport sequence operates reliably and continuously in the summer. However, preparation of machinery for work is being held up by such plants as the Kostrama engine repair plant and the Gorkiy truck plant which are making a poor job of fulfilling rural orders.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that some of the new equipment cannot get to kolkhozes and sovkhozes because of the shortage of railroad freight cars. More than 200 beet-planting and beet-harvesting machines have piled up at the Ternopol combine plant. Some 1,200 trailers for K-700 tractors are awaiting shipment at the Chelyabinsk truck and tractor trailer machine building plant. Because of a shortage of freight cars the Krasnoyarsk industrial rubber articles plant has failed to ship 600 tons of industrial rubber articles to agriculture.

The session participants devoted a great deal of attention to technical backup for forthcoming fodder procurement work. In this connection there was diverse criticism of the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production. Some of this department's enterprises are behind with deliveries of fodder-harvesting equipment to the countryside. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are suffering a dire shortage of KSK-100 self-propelled fodder-harvesting combines, stacker-loaders, balers and other machines. However, such enterprises as the Gomselmash production association, the Lyubertsy Ukhtomskiy agricultural machine building plant and others are failing to meet plans for delivers of these machines. The session examined other questions connected with material and technical supplies for harvest work. CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee and Gossnab executives and representatives of ministries and departments participated in the staff's work.

KUNAYEV TOURS ALMA-ATINSKAYA OBLAST FARMS 27 MAY

AU280914 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] Today Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, visited Dzhambulskiy Rayon in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast and familiarized himself with the state of grain and fodder crop sowings, with preparations for the harvest, the progress made in haymaking, and with organizational and political work aimed at further increasing the production and sales to the state of farm and stockbreeding produce.

In conversations with shepherds, breeders and farmers, farm managers and specialists, party and soviet workers, Comrade Kunayev emphasized the need to make more effort to raise the yields of grain and other crops, to speed up the growth of sheep herds and the productivity of sheep and all farm animals, to improve cultural and consumer services in the countryside, to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the current 5-year plan, and to meet the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party and the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

Comrade Kunayev was accompanied on the tour by Aukhadiyev, Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary, and Dorotov, oblispolkom chairman.

CSA ISSUES DATA ON RSFSR AGRICULTURE PROGRESS

ID281518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The RSFSR has overfulfilled the grain crops-corn sowing plan. Work is drawing to a close on the sugar beet fields. During the past week, according to Central Statistical Administration data, the part of the area under spring crops in the republic which has actually been sown has increased by 15.5 million hectares. Large-scale work is in progress on the fields allocated for groats, and the planting of vegetables and potatoes is continuing. The agriculturalists of the Non-Chernozem Zone and Siberia are sowing grain crops.

KAZAKHSTAN'S SOWING CAMPAIGN NEARING COMPLETION

AU280919 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 27 May 80

[Summary] "As reported today by the Kazakh Central Statistical Administration, by 26 May spring crops had been sown in Kazakhstan on 25 million hectares, or 88 percent of the plan, 1.8 million hectares more than in the corresponding period last year. More than 11 million hectares were sown last week alone. It was the week of the broadest scope and the highest rates in sowing. A truly record index was reached. The largest area sown (?that week), 2.66 million hectares, was in Kustanayskaya Oblast, 1.834 million hectares in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, more than 1.5 million hectares in Turgayskaya Oblast, and almost as much in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Thus the sowing campaign has entered the period of completion."

The virgin land oblasts and the republic as a whole have coped with wheat sowing. The share of wheat amounts to two-thirds of the total area under grain in Kazakhstan. Potato planting has been completed. The sowing of fodder and other crops is nearing completion.

KURGAN-TYUBINSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES COTTON PRODUCTION

LD281459 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 7 May 80 p 2

[TADZHIKTA correspondent report: "More Top-Quality Cotton!"]

[Excerpt] Kurgan-Tyube--A scheduled Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom plenum has been held here. G. Pallayev, first secretary of the obkom, delivered a report on the work of the oblast's party, soviet and agricultural organs in further increasing production of fine-fiber strains of raw cotton in light of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

GRAIN DATA ISSUED FOR CHELYABINSKAYA, VOLGOGRADSKAYA OBLASTS

ID281[illegible] [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 1980 front-pages a 500-word Chelyabinskaya Oblast dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent F. Chursin under the rubric "The Harvest Vigil," headline "Someone To Learn From." It says, in part: "This year the Chelyabinskaya Oblast arable farmers are sowing grain crops on 2 million hectares."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 1980 publishes on pages 1-2 under the rubric "The Harvest Vigil: For a High End Result" a 2,000-word Volgogradskaya Oblast report by special correspondents V. Goncharov and V. Sapov entitled "From the Irrigated Field." It says, in part: "In one of the Volga Region's major granaries--Volgogradskaya Oblast--sowing is continuing, and crops are being tended. Grain crops already occupy approximately 4 million hectares of nonirrigated land. A great volume of work remains to be done on irrigated arable land. Some 220,000 hectares of irrigated land have been set aside for cereal, vegetable and fodder crops."

COSMOS-1183 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 28 MAY

LD281546 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1183, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is scientific equipment meant for continued exploration of outer space.

The satellite has the initial period of revolution 90.4 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface 414 kilometres; the minimum distance from the earth's surface 208 kilometres; inclination of the orbit 72.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH BEGINS ABOARD SALYUT-6 COMPLEX

LD281723 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 28-TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: On board the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Soyuz-36, a joint Soviet-Hungarian experiment has been embarked upon. The aim is to study the influence of the factors of the space flight on the formation in human cells of interferon--a protein connected with the natural protection of human organism against virus diseases. Besides, The experiment will make it possible to clarify whether the space flight conditions affect the interferon preparation as a medicine. In keeping with the biological research programme, experiments are being carried out to study the development of vestibular mechanism in fishes in weightlessness, hereditary changes in fruit flies (Drosophila) as well as the development and growth of higher plants in conditions of artificial gravitation.

Using the equipment brought by the Soyuz-36 spaceship, the Cosmonauts Kubasov and Farkas have begun an experiment prepared by Soviet and Hungarian specialists to measure the distrubution of the dozes of cosmic radiation in the compartments of the orbital complex. The aim is to obtain data needed for evaluating the influence of radiation on human organism in long space flights.

The programme for the working day also provides for an experiment to study the composition of the gaseous environment in the complex's premises, physical exercise and a TV report.

According to telemetric information, the onboard systems and research equipment of the space complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Soyuz-36 are working normally.

The Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Kubasov and Farkas feel well.

The programme for the flight of the international crew is being successfully implemented.